SATURDAY NIGHT

KITCHENER-WATERLOO: TWINS & THE COUNTY

by W. V. Cockman and Melwyn Breen

OCTOBER 3, 1950 VOL. 65, NO. 51

SUNSET PATROL: *HMCS Cayuga on the Yellow Sea.*

10c

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LETTERS

Famous City Reaction

CONGRATULATIONS on your Quebec City article (SN, Aug. 26). Did you see what the Quebec *Chronicle-Telegram* had to say about it in a prominently displayed story? Here is the first paragraph:

"Much has been written on the famous city of Quebec, but few will equal the article in the current issue of SATURDAY NIGHT magazine as written by Edmond Chassé—one of Quebec's ace reporters."

Montreal, Que. JOHN FERGUSON

Preservation Experts

YOUR article on Bruce McKelvie, the one-man-historical-preservation-society in British Columbia, was excellent (SN, Sept. 12). But there are dozens of other McKelvies in Canada—men who are doing the same sort of quiet, effective job of preserving local history, etc. . . . Let's hope SN digs some of them out of their modest surroundings and gives them a deserved pat on the back as it did for Bruce McKelvie.

Clarkson, Ont. HARRIS MACDONALD

Worth Waiting For

SORRY to have missed SATURDAY NIGHT issue for Sept. 5, but Sept. 12 was certainly one worth waiting for. Good work!

Winnipeg, Man. G. W. HALL

India's Wheat

THAT story on "Taking India For Granted" (SN, Aug. 8) was crammed with mental calories. I realize that India's wheat needs come within Australia's trading arc; but I confess keen regret to learn of India's "effort to make herself self-sufficient in food by 1951".

My understanding is that India's commitment under the International Wheat Agreement calls for 25 million bushels annually across the next three years. But it is the decision itself, in favor of self-sufficiency, which I deplore. Why should so wise a leader as Pandit Nehru look backward rather than forward? As far back as 1917 Woodrow Wilson warned his countrymen: "The world has become one place."

Toronto, Ont. W. P. DAVISSON

A Cry From Sumatra

AS A CANADIAN who has recently arrived in the Far East, I find much reason for Mr. Lester Pearson's apologetic attitude towards the small amount Canada spends on information abroad, reported in an issue of SATURDAY NIGHT which has only reached me here.

I would like to relate an incident which happened to me a few months ago. In applying for a driver's licence, I was asked to show my last permit. Having examined this, the clerk in the local police hut proceeded to fill in "Last Issued Licence: Montreal, Canada, U.S.A." It was only after heated argument that I was able to persuade him to correct this.

I hope, therefore, that Mr. Pearson can extend his information program.

J. L. ROMAN

Pendopo, Sumatra, Indonesia

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887
Vol. 65, No. 51 Whole No. 2996

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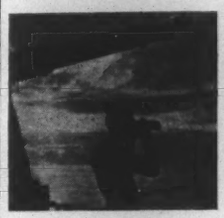
BEHIND THE SCENES



Cover: As the sun goes down over the Yellow Sea, **Leading Seaman E. J. Partridge** of Regina, carefully scans the horizon with his binoculars as he stands by his twin 40-mm gun aboard the Canadian destroyer HMCS *Cayuga*. The *Cayuga* and the destroyers *Sioux* and *Athabaskan* are serving with the United Nations naval forces defending South Korea. In the UN invasion of the Korean west coast last fortnight the three Canadian destroyers, operating together for the first time, were part of a task force protecting one flank of the assault area. This was a climax of weeks of action in bombardments, escort runs and blockade patrols.—*RCN Photo.*

Highlights: Kitchener and Waterloo have a personality that brings new families to them at the rate of 35 a week. What are the unique features of the Twin Cities and Waterloo County? (Page 8) . . . A critical examination of the pros and cons of sending Canadian divisions to Europe (Page 11) . . . A complete Thanksgiving menu and directions for preparation are SN's contribution to this festive occasion (Page 26) . . . What the defence spending plans of Washington will mean to Canada in export trade is important to everyone (Page 31).

—Karsh
WILLSON WOODSIDE

Reports from Europe: What is the score in Europe? Foreign Editor Willson Woodside will shortly be reporting from the key centres over there — Paris, the Ruhr, Berlin, Belgrade, London, etc. He will talk to government and military leaders—the big people and the little people. How does the puzzling international picture affect Canadians? The series will help Canadians reach some conclusions about what's going on and what's ahead.

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Published and printed by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada
M. R. Sutton, President; Roydon M. Barbour, Executive Vice-President; E. R. Milling, Vice-President and General Manager of Publications; D. W. Turnbull, C.A., Secretary-Treasurer and Comptroller.
John F. Foy Director of Circulation
MONTREAL, Birks Bldg.; VANCOUVER, 815 W. Hastings St.; NEW YORK, Room 512, 101 Park Ave.; LOS ANGELES 13, 427 West 5th St.; LONDON, England: 16 Evelyn Mansions, Carlisle Place, S.W. 1.

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OTTAWA VIEW

TREATY TALKS

LAST week-end Canadian representatives returned from New York to report and consult on the North Atlantic Treaty talks. **Arnold Heeney,** Under-Secretary for External Affairs, came back to Ottawa and saw a number of ministers in the Capital. **L. B. Pearson** went straight to Quebec City, where he was joined by **PM St. Laurent** who had managed to fit in another few days' holidays at St. Patrice. There, Pearson could consult the ministers assembled for the Dominion-provincial constitutional conference (see *Capital Comment*), including Defence Minister **Claxton,** Health Minister **Martin,** Justice Minister **Garson,** Veteran Affairs Minister **Lapointe** (who had been with Pearson in New York) and Secretary of State **Bradley.** It was not a quorum of the Cabinet or anything like it. Obviously the PM did not think the Atlantic Treaty talks required any formal Cabinet decision. It's safe to assume our part in European defence was not up for decision.

THE U.S. "PACKAGE"

THE Atlantic Treaty Council was expected to resume talks this week. The recess enabled the foreign ministers to consult their governments particularly about these four subjects: the formation of an integrated force to defend western Europe; rearmament of Germany; simplification of the Atlantic Pact organization; international command for the integrated force. Plans for achieving all these things were contained in the "package proposals" which Secretary of State **Dean Acheson** laid before the Council at its first meetings. The contents of the package were unknown to the other foreign ministers before the meeting, and it was an awful lot to expect them to swallow in one gulp.

CANADIAN VIEW

CANADIANS have been a little critical of the way the U.S. proposals were presented. In general, the Canadian Government's thinking goes along with the changes the Americans are aiming at. But it's thought there may have to be some changes, particularly in the order of tackling things.

Acheson and his colleagues are trying to get agreement on a full, neat blueprint of the principles of integrated European defence. Others, headed by French foreign minister **Robert Schumann,** would rather arm the forces we already have, and let the integrated organization grow as our strength grows. Greatest divergence is, of course, rearming Germany. The Americans want a commitment now: the French want to leave it at least until we've managed to arm ourselves.

The paradox which has struck Canadian observers is to find the French being the pragmatists while the Americans busy themselves with principles. There's more of the pragmatist in both **St. Laurent** and **Pearson;** and it's a safe bet that Pearson's new instructions were to seek a middle way.

Until the Council's discussions get past this stage, Pearson probably will not be asked for anything so concrete as a statement of Canada's contribution. *(See article on Page 10.)* The Treaty Defence Ministers will meet in New York on October 16; military plans are likely to be discussed.

The business of ending the state of war with Germany is not for the Atlantic Council. It is for Canada alone to decide whether she'll follow the example of U.K., U.S. and France; it's not a particularly urgent decision. If the Government does decide to end the state of war, there will be many formalities, and of course only Parliament can act.

WHAT'LL WE EAT?

HOUSEWIVES (and those who pay their bills) are wishing luck to Agriculture Minister **Gardiner** in his campaign to get farmers to grow more livestock. They're hoping it may help to bring meat prices down. Gardiner's concern: to find a use for our over-abundant supply of feed grains. Oats

CONTINUED ON PAGE 21

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CAPITAL COMMENT

The Conference at Quebec City

THE constitutional conference at Quebec city which began on Sept. 25 is one of several such gatherings of national and provincial authorities in recent months. It would be no wonder if the public occasionally lost track of the current position. This one was a resumption of the plenary meeting in Ottawa last January. The object is to find satisfactory procedures for amendment of those parts of the constitution which "concern alike the federal and provincial authorities"—to employ the language used by PM St. Laurent.

When the constitutional conference adjourned last January, it created a standing committee of attorneys-general. This was given the job of examining and pooling the views of the eleven governments concerned. It had already been agreed that there were six different ways in which sections of the BNA Act might be amended, depending on their nature and effect. Section by section, agreement was then sought as to which of the six procedures (ranging from abolition to unanimous consent) was indicated.

Some Progress

Progress was made, in that agreement was reached on the disposition of many sections of the BNA Act. Unanimity was not attained; and indeed it would have been a miracle if it had. There are sharp differences of view as to what sections of the constitution should be "entrenched." It is a reasonable guess at this stage that after as much harmony as possible has been achieved, a continuing study will be made of the remaining controversial issues. The amendment of a constitution is a vital matter: we have got along 83 years with the old arrangements. It should not be a matter of surprise if it takes several years to work out new machinery of amendment. Better hang on to the old methods a few more decades than jump from the frying pan into the fire.

Before the end of the year, there will be another momentous meeting of national and provincial authorities. This will be the resumption of the "Dominion-Provincial Conference" (the word "Dominion" had not yet lost caste) on Reconstruction, which met on and off between August, 1945, and May, 1946. It ended inconclusively in the absence of Premier Duplessis and in the knowledge that no general agreement seemed likely.

The five-year tax agreements between the national government and eight of the ten provinces will be coming up soon for reconsideration. This will provide a major theme for the resumed Dominion-Provincial Conference on Reconstruction. The whole question of nation-wide social welfare schemes, left in the air in May, 1946, will have to be faced in the same connection.

What Kind of State?

It is sometimes said that "provincial rights" are the stumbling block to any quick or completely harmonious solutions, whether on methods of amending the constitution, or on allocation of revenues and responsibilities. It is certainly true that the BNA Act, as read by most students, gives Canada one kind of nationhood; and that the views of very powerful elements, notably, in the past, in Quebec and New Brunswick would, if they prevailed, end up in creating a very different kind of state.

It cannot be too often repeated that the Fathers of Confederation thought they were setting up a nation with one Parliament. They provided for appointment of lieutenant-governors by the national government, for reservation and disallowance of provincial bills. They gave the national government "*the* power of taxation" (as Macdonald and others phrased it). They recognized the federal principle, and safeguarded it.

Against these stubborn historic facts, the extreme form of "Compact" theory attempts to develop the legend that the provinces were completely sovereign powers at the time of confederation, that they delegated in a "treaty" certain of their powers to a sort of "holding company" government at Ottawa, but that they have never relinquished their sovereignty.

It would follow from this argument that no changes should be made in the constitution without the consent of all the contracting parties. If this version were true, Canada would be a confederacy; and could not hope to become a nation without a new constitution. Vestiges of this "compact" theory will continue to menace Canadian unity. The gulf between different theories about Canada shows up strongly at these conferences.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENTS

The **Hon. Emile Vaillancourt** is Canada's new Ambassador to Peru.

Stanley Vincent Allen, former Canadian Trade Commissioner in London, Washington, Johannesburg and Cape Town, is now special assistant to the Deputy Minister of Trade.

H. Aldous Aylen, 52, Ottawa lawyer, has been named a judge of the Ontario Supreme Court.

The **Rt. Rev. Clarence M. Nicholson,** 45, principal of Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax, and a native of Dominion, NS, is one of the youngest ever to be elected as Moderator of the United Church of Canada.

Chaplain (P) **Horatio Todd** of Ottawa and **Chaplain** (RC) **R. M. Ward** of Toronto have left for Japan, to serve with the Canadian destroyers now engaged with UN naval forces defending South Korea. (See cover.)

Roger Brossard has been named to the Montreal Superior Court bench.

Andrew Stewart, former Dean of Business Affairs, University of Alberta, succeeds **Dr. Robert Newton** as President of the University.

Charles C. Hoffman, 33, of Montreal, becomes Deputy Administrator, Canadian International Trade Fair.

Brig. Thomas Grahame Gibson, 42, of Toronto, is the new acting Commander of Canada's Airborne Brigade; he was formerly Area Commander with headquarters at Fredericton, NB. He succeeds **Brig. George Kitching,** 39, of Ottawa, who was recently appointed Director-General of Personnel.

HONORS

Ralph Steele, former Mayor of Chatham, Ont., was named Governor of the Kiwanis Internationals, Ontario-Quebec-Maritime districts, at 33rd annual convention.

Group Captain Alfred Watts of Vancouver, the new Dominion President of the Canadian Legion, is the first president not a veteran of World War I.

Francis G. Winspear, Edmonton, and well known in Vancouver business circles, is the new President of Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

The **Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey** has been elected President of the Association of Canadian Clubs.

Frank L. Marshall of Montreal has been elected President of the Canadian Inter-American Association. He succeeds **Col. T. Guerin,** OBE, who has been elected a Governor.

DEATHS

Stanley Lyster Ross, 70, one-time partner of George Ball in the *Calgary Albertan, Regina Leader-Post, Saskatoon Star-Phoenix, The Pas Northern Mail;* in Regina.

W. Bartlett Dalton, 71, former Commodore of the Kingston Yacht Club; in Kingston, of a heart attack.

Professor William P. Wilgar, 38, joint head of the Department of English at Carleton College in Ottawa; in Kingston, after a long illness.

Charles Ernest Johnston, 73, former Brockville, Ont., mayor and prominent businessman; in Brockville.

Leo William Goetz, 60, well-known Guelph, Ont., lawyer; suddenly at his summer home at Southampton.

Harold W. Farlow, former referee for the Ontario Hockey Association; in Sunnybrook Hospital, Toronto.

Dr. Philip Weatherbe, 75, well known Halifax surgeon; son of the late Sir Robert Weatherbe, one time Chief Justice of NS; in Halifax.

W. R. Givens, 82, publisher of the *Kingston Standard* for 20 years and President of the *Whig-Standard* for five; was for a time associate financial editor of the *New York Times* before return to practise law in Kingston.

W. S. ("Bill") Charlton, 62, prominent Vancouver businessman and well known in golf circles.

Joseph ("Joe") Ryan, 45, builder of the ski empire atop Laurentian Mont Tremblant; fell or jumped to his death from a New York hotel.

Dr. W. H. Thompson, 74, Professor of Classics at Acadia University, Wolfville, NS; of a heart attack.

Canon W. G. Nicholson, Rector of St. Clement's Anglican Church, Toronto; of coronary thrombosis after some months of ill health.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 51 Oct. 3, 1950

New Constitutional Theory

THE Justice Department appears to have advised the federal Government that it possessed the right —or in the circumstances it could get away with a claim to the right—to exercise control over every aspect of the production and distribution of any article or service which it might choose to declare "essential to defence," and this without reference to any state of war or other emergency, but as a permanent right exercisable in wholly normal conditions.

This astonishing claim was thereupon actually asserted by Bill 5 of the recent emergency session, and so far as Parliament is concerned the Government did in fact get away with it. It is fairly certain that it will get away with it also in the Supreme Court of Canada, if the question can ever be brought there; for the judges would obviously be extremely reluctant to invalidate a whole system of controls which the Government has declared to be essential for defence, and thus leave the country with no control provisions of any kind in what might be a very emergent situation. Thus the Government has probably established an entirely new constitutional theory by the simple process of acting upon it.

The new theory leaves us in considerable doubt as to whether any provincial power can now be regarded as sacrosanct. If the needs of defence can override the rights of the Provinces in regard to property and civil rights, they can also override them in regard to education. We can see no reason, in constitutional theory, why some future Government should not decide that the educational methods of some Province are detrimental to defence, and that something ought to be done about it. Indeed it is conceivable that the educational methods of some Province might in actual fact be detrimental to defence, in which case it would be the obvious duty of the federal Government, under the new constitutional theory, to bring them into line.

Extending Defence Power

THE new theory is based on the defence power which is vested in the federal Parliament, and consists merely in extending that power to cover anything which the Government declares to be essential to defence, no matter how clearly it may be assigned to provincial authority by some other part of the BNA Act. It is true that Bill 5 was also defended on the ground of the federal right to legislate for trade and commerce, but this line of argument is in flat contradiction to a whole series of Privy Council decisions tending to the view that the trade and commerce power does not extend in normal times to any purely intra-provincial transaction. If the trade and commerce power, when separated from all considerations of defence, has anything to do with the justification of Bill 5, it means that the federal Government is now prepared to claim the right to legislate concerning the sale of a pint of milk by a Nova Scotia farmer to a Nova Scotia fisherman, and the reciprocal purchase of a codfish from the fisherman by the farmer. Bill 5 unquestionably claims that right, but we think it does so solely on the ground that milk and fish might be declared essential to defence, and not on any more general supposition. However, having got away with it on the ground of defence, the Government may at some future time quite easily decide to try to get away with it on the more general ground of trade and commerce, without bothering about defence at all. The appetite for power grows by what it feeds upon.

This new doctrine, it must be carefully noted, is completely distinct from the doctrine of emergency power under which federal Governments have hitherto invaded the provincial sphere. The emergency power requires an emergency, or rather requires the declaration of an emergency by the federal Government. It ceases whenever the emergency ceases, or at any rate whenever the Government feels itself under obligation to declare that it has ceased. The latitude is wide, but it is not infinite, and it is quite conceivable that the Supreme Court might declare an emergency to have ceased before the Government makes the same declaration.

The defence power is perpetual and continuous. It is not confined to the time when there are actual enemies from whom the country must be defended; it covers the whole time during which the country must be prepared to defend itself against potential enemies, and there is no time when that condition does not exist. The federal Government has assumed a new power which it will never have to surrender.

Four Days That Shook Canada

WE MAKE no apology for not having protested against this assumption while it was being placed upon the statute book. We had no opportunity to do so. It was on Thursday, September 7, that Mr. Howe made a motion that the House go into committee to consider the resolution: "That it is expedient to present a measure to authorize the Governor-in-Council to take action to avert possible disruption of defence preparations requisite for the safeguarding of national security and to assist the United Nations in accordance with Canada's obligations; also to prevent economic disorder and hardship on a national scale." At that time our issue bearing date of September 12, but actually received by most of our readers on September 8 and 9, had already gone to press. The Bill received its first reading, by title and with no text available, on September 8. It was debated, with the text available ten minutes before the House met, on Saturday, September 9. It was read the second time and considered in committee on Monday, September 11, and given third reading on Tuesday. The constitution of Canada was radically changed in four days.

The debate concerned two questions: the assumption of this power, at the expense of the Provinces, by Parliament, and the surrender of it by Parliament to the Cabinet. There was considerable criticism of both these actions by the Con-

THE SOONER THEY'RE IN HIGH GEAR THE BETTER

servatives, and an amendment was moved by Mr. Diefenbaker, seconded by Mr. Drew, regretting "that the Government has failed to name and declare the national emergency upon which it seeks to base authority for this Bill and has not specified the materials and services" to be affected. This was voted down, 33 to 136. Its adoption would have necessitated a general election, and anyhow it was not a very good amendment, because the Government was not basing its claim upon any emergency; the Thursday resolution merely gave a vague impression of some sort of emergency without actually saying that it was the justification for the legislation. Mr. Macdonnell on the Monday pointed out that "the political appeal in a thing of this kind is tremendous." The Minister of Trade and Commerce would have "the economy of Canada in the hollow of his hand. . . . One can imagine the Minister saying to himself, 'With this power I can make our party virtually impregnable.' "

The powers assumed by Parliament and conferred upon the Cabinet or the Minister in these four days, during which probably less than one per cent of the people of Canada had any idea of what was going on, include the following. The Governor-in-Council may "require any person who produces, processes, deals in or has in his possession or control any essential materials to deal with, supply or dispose of any such materials in such manner and in such priority to that person's other transactions as the Minister may prescribe"; "prescribe the quantities of, the manner and the circumstances in which and the conditions on which any essential material may be produced, processed, used, acquired or disposed of"; and "fix the maximum prices, either by determining the selling price or the mark-up at which and the terms and conditions on which any essential materials or essential services may be sold or offered for sale by any person."

The Act expires on July 31, 1952, unless extended by votes of the Senate and House of Commons before that time. But the constitutional doctrine upon which it is based will never expire. That doctrine is that whenever Parliament considers that "defence preparations" require it, without there being any state of war or apprehended war, the constitutional division of powers may be suspended, the provincial right of legislation regarding property may be taken over by the federal authority to any desired extent, and the existing contractual rights of any person or corporation may be wiped out (Section 7) without compensation or damages. The constitution of Canada is no longer what it was a month ago.

"Dominion" Statistics

BONA FIDE teachers, university students and ministers of religion can now learn the latest and most glorifying statistics about the Dominion of Canada at their customary privileged rate of $1 for a paper-bound copy of the Canada Year Book 1950, just authorized for distribution by the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe. We of the common people have to acquire a cloth-bound copy at $2. The King's Printer, Ottawa, will fill your orders and will charge nothing for postage.

A feature of the volume is a beautiful colored insert on the coat-of-arms of Canada and the Provinces. The armorial bearings of Canada were authorized on November 21, 1921, at which time the country was governed by a Government describing itself as representing the "National Liberal and Conservative Party," which went out of power about six weeks later. We can foresee some of the French Members of Parliament having a lot of fun with these arms when the constitution of

—CP

EXPLAINS *Atlantic Pact tasks: T.F.M.Newton.*

Canada becomes a purely Canadian matter, for the arms are those of England, Scotland, Ireland and France with a "difference" to mark them as Canadian, namely a sprig of maple on a silver shield. The description states that "Three considerations were kept in view in determining the combination of arms, crest, supporters and motto: firstly, that Canadians stand to the King in relation of British subjects; secondly, that Canada, though an integral part of the British Empire, is a member of the League of Nations; and lastly, that Canada was founded by the men of four different races . . . and inherits the culture of all four."

Incidentally the arms are described, even in this 1950 volume, as being those of "the Dominion," but this is excusable in view of the fact that the Government has not yet got around to changing the name of the office which produces the Year Book, and which is still the Dominion Bureau of Statistics under the Dominion Statistician. There are also, according to the index, a Dominion Coal Board, some Dominion Experimental Farms, a Dominion Forest Service, a Dominion franchise, a Dominion Housing Act and some Dominion-Provincial tax agreements.

Apparently there are still a few Dominion notes in circulation, but they are not likely to bother anybody; since 1945 they have consisted of one $1,000 note and two $5,000 ones, and our own suspicion is that they have been lost or destroyed like most of the $27,568 of provincial currency, which must have been originally issued several generations ago. There is also over a million dollars of fractional currency outstanding, most of which consists of old 25-cent "shinplasters" which are probably being preserved as curios.

The Ravine

ONCE *in our childhood we made this bitter crevice,*
This long wound in the autumn earth, our ancient home.
We, the discoverers, children of the grey city, made
Of this slum valley our secret garden, and the wild horsemen
Who now and again filled the curved bridle path
With shouting clerks and typists, exuberant on their holiday,
Were beings strangely colored from another world, intruders
Whom we feared and loved, romantic cavaliers. When they passed,
We leapt to silence, froze behind tree or boulder,
In make-believe that if they saw us, even looked our way, we perished.

But never once did the proud rider on his foaming steed
Stop and with haughty gaze accost us; no damsel fair
Sought with soft eyes the children hiding. For they were strangers
From another world, magic beings in our summer hollow
Whose hearts of stone and eyes of glass and cries of some bright metal
Were not really there—for we could shut our eyes
And they were gone.

FRANCES MORTIMER

Defence Publicity

THE appointment of "Ted" Newton to the post of Director of Information of the North Atlantic Defence Organization is a very sensible selection. Mr. Newton, who is still a young man, did excellent work in the United States for the Wartime Information Board during the Second World War, and has since been very successful and diplomatic in the Canadian Consulate in Boston, Mass. Before that he had quite a long career in Canadian journalism, in which he showed the qualities which led to his rapid rise in the government service.

It is obviously important that the activities which go on as a result of the North Atlantic Pact should be adequately explained to the peoples of all the participating countries, and Mr. Newton is exceptionally well equipped to direct the explaining, especially for the peoples of the United States, Great Britain and Canada.

Impartial Arbiter

THE general public appears to think that the main problem in arbitrations between labor and employers, and especially in cases when such arbitrations have a more or less compulsory effect (as in the railway case if arbitration became necessary there), is to determine how much the workers are to be authorized to squeeze out of the employers or of the national economy, according to whether it is the employers or the consumers who will have to foot the bill.

But that question is unimportant—it is merely a matter of more or less money—compared with the question how to overcome the attitude which organized labor is more and more adopting, and has never expressed with such vehemence as in the last few weeks, on the futility of arbitration and the impossibility of making it impartial. The language used by Mr. Charles Millard, Mr. Ford Brand, Mr. Murray Cotterill, Mr. Don Dunlop (Toronto Fire Fighters' Association), Mr. Arthur Williams and others about the inevitable hostility of a Government-appointed arbitrator to the workers is the kind of language that leads straight to authoritarian government, if not indeed to the dictatorship of the proletariat. The assumption that a Government elected by the franchises of the whole people of Canada cannot possibly be fair to a group of wage-earners is a flat denial of democracy. It is the basic doctrine of Josef Stalin.

It is of the first importance that this idea should be dispelled, and the falsity of the utterances of these men and others like them should be demonstrated, at the earliest possible opportunity. They

are not all unreasonable or unintelligent men, and some of them were no doubt prompted to such utterances by a temporary fit of anger at the discovery that organized labor could not extort whatever it desired by the mere use of its power to paralyze the nation's economic life.

It is unfortunate that governments have made so persistent a practice of employing judges for the position of third member of arbitration and conciliation boards. We do not at all share the opinion that has been expressed by many labor leaders, that judges are prevented by their "class" status from understanding and sympathizing with the claims of labor; but it is absurd to suppose that judges on the bench are the only kind of people who can be relied upon to give sound decisions in labor disputes, and there are quite a number of good reasons why judges should be employed very sparingly in that capacity if they are employed at all. Governments would, we think, be well-advised to draw these arbiters from a much wider list of occupations.

Some use has already been made of university professors, and this might be extended. It is very difficult for even the angriest labor man to make the public believe that a university professor, bringing up a family on a salary of which any good plumber would be ashamed, is a member of the exploiting capitalist class. There are also a good many quite intelligent farmers who would not mind serving at such times of the year as are quiet in agriculture. We could even suggest a few journalists, and if they were members of the American Newspaper Guild we do not see how labor could be very bitter against them. But anyhow, the main thing is to make it as difficult as possible for preachers of the class war doctrine—and that is what most of these labor protestations amount to—to make their charges stick.

Psychiatry and Health

A VERY odd campaign has been going on for some months past in the Toronto press against the Medical Officer of Health for Toronto, Dr. Gordon Jackson. Ostensibly it is carried on mainly by admirers of the new science of psychiatry, who are indignant that the mental health branch of the department is to be headed by one who is not a psychiatrist. This does not at all mean that psychiatry will be neglected in the work of the branch, but it does mean that it will not be allowed to boss the entire show.

The feud seems to be largely between the advanced "moderns," who want the disciples of Freud and Jung turned loose on the problem cases in the schools, and the more moderate element who regard mental hygiene as a branch of the general science of public health. It is unfortunate that it should largely take the form of a personal attack on the MOH, who in everything relating to the controllable diseases has maintained and improved the remarkably high record as one of the healthiest cities on the continent.

Views and Subversion

WE ARE not nearly so sad about Professor Infeld's going to Poland as we are about his having stayed in Canada so long. Not that it was the business of anybody in Canada to throw him out; he was not employed in any work which would give him knowledge of a "security" character, and we have not heard it suggested that he was engaging in any subversive activities. But he must have been aware for some time that his sympathies were not on the side of the Atlantic Pact, and that his position as an instructor in this country would become increasingly difficult. A native of Poland who can feel comfortable under the present regime in that country and who is welcome to return to it is, we fancy, and perhaps has been for at least a year, under some obligation to do so.

We regret that Professor Infeld did not leave Canada earlier, but we are also glad that neither Canada nor the University of Toronto took any steps to compel him to do so. And we cordially share the disgust of the United Church of Canada for the exhibitions of violence against that extraordinary person, the Dean of Canterbury, which have disgraced several Canadian communities. Subversive activity is one thing, and the holding of certain unpopular views about the merits of the Communist system or the good faith of the Kremlin is another, and we like to see the two kept strictly apart. Those who merely hold views may change them, as Henry Wallace has already done.

The Stoop Has Stopped

THE Windsor *Star* has been lamenting the disappearance of both the word "stoop" and the thing which it designates. The word will of course always remain in the American language (it is practically unknown in England) because of its very common use in the domestic American literature of the 19th century; but it is unlikely to be much used from now on except in references to that bygone period. The disappearance of the thing itself causes much less distress to us than to the Windsor *Star*.

The stoop was never a particularly satisfying appendage to a house, though when, as often happened in the good old days, a house was built with a front door so placed that a stoop was required, and the stoop was not added, the absence of it certainly did not increase the beauty of the picture.

But the fact is that the stoop was a concomitant of a kind of life which has completely disappeared, blotted out of existence by the universal advent of the automobile. The purpose of the stoop was to be sat upon; it was the appointed method for sitting down out of doors. Nobody ever sits down out of doors, at any rate in the vicinity of the house, any longer. As soon as people are ready to sit down and do nothing they get into a motorcar, where they sit down and do nothing (except for driving the car) at 50 miles an hour until it is time to do something else.

The larger and more ambitious stoops had roofs which extended not only over the front door but also over the front windows; they also had posts, up which creepers were encouraged to climb. This darkened all the rooms which depended upon these windows. It is true that this did little harm, because these rooms were seldom used except for funerals and Christmas festivities; but the present habit of exposing them to all the sunlight that is obtainable seems to us to be better. We will take the picture window as a substitute for the stoop any day.

On the Shelf

("For the third successive year, the male population of Canada shows a gain over the female population. It is estimated that at June 1 there were 7,030,000 males in Canada, compared with 6,790,700 females. Prior to 1948 the female population was gaining on the male."—From the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.)

DAYS *of my years ere nineteen-forty-eight*
Passed in the blessedness of single bliss:
While all about me friends would find a mate
I made no move to manacle a miss.

The thought of marriage put me out of sorts.
'Twould come, but later on. I set great store
On Ottawa's statistical reports,
Knowing full well there would be choice galore.

Behold me now, at forty's very rim,
The grey advancing on my thinning thatch,
The eye and wits increasingly more dim,
Sour, gloomy, fatalistic, still a batch—

Doomed to be seen and shelved (for reasons mystic);
Impaled upon the horns of a statistic.

J.E.P.

PASSING SHOW

THE CCL wants the Government to get after monopolies. Of course a union which controls all the available labor of a particular kind isn't a monopoly.

There won't be any white-collar workers soon. They don't get enough to pay for laundering their collars.

Poem for Mr. Abbott

He who fights and pays his way
May borrow when he fights another day.

The discovery that white supremacy is "unfortunate" in the Orient comes just as we find out that it is also impossible.

In the milk business, cows are not the only thing to get milked.

There must be an awful lot of traffic in Val d'Or, to be so easily obstructed by a couple of Baptist preachers.

Superpoem

The German philosopher Nietzsche
Was striking of face and of feature;
With the spread of his fame,
It is said, he became
A highly unpleasant old crietszche.

Toronto has a Smoke Abatement Advisory Committee. So far the smoke has not taken any of its advice.

Communist plots are evidently getting

more fragile. There is a headline every day about one of them getting smashed.

The Communists can't possibly win this war. They don't know Howe.

The Hamilton *Spectator*, which used to be toughest punster in Canada, has not yet remarked that the Hamilton garbage strike is ex-stinked.

A lot of people are being Red out of unions these days.

Hungary has issued rules for teachers of religion, the chief of which seems to be that they must make sure that nobody learns it.

Jacob Malik says that he is not a believer in silence. Certainly not; silence gives consent.

Lucy says the way things are going now in the milk business a quart will soon be a quarter.

KITCHENER-WATERLOO: Twins and the County

by W. V. Cockman and Melwyn Breen

MEMORIAL *to Pennsylvania-Dutch settlers of County, near Kitchener, overlooks Grand River.*

THEY'RE ONLY 70 miles from Toronto but they're as unlike the "big city" as day and night. They're not gay like Montreal or brash like Windsor. They lack Regina's sunsets and Calgary's weather. They boast no ocean view or mountain peak, but Kitchener and Waterloo have something—call it personality—that entices new families at the rate of 35 a week.

As typical cities go, they're about the most un-typical you'll find. They're the Fifth Avenue and Wall Street of their own county and yet you meet sombre-dressed Mennonites from the county who still retain the dress and customs of the 1800's.

Some call Waterloo the "Jekyll-and-Hyde County" because, on the one side of its dual personality, it frowns on alcohol. On the other side, it boldly brews, distills, ships and absorbs enough spirits for both sides. It chuckles at its examples of thrift and initiative, such as making millions of rubber tires on the one side, and on the other, insuring Canadians who ride on them.

Twin City people are modern, businesslike and have a passion for organization. And yet many of them definitely use dialect, murder the King's English, rarely swear and are famous for food.

And friendly? Art Sandrock, a Kitchener undertaker and civic promoter, puts it this way: "This is a county whose name is a poem and whose people strive so to live that when they die even the undertaker will be sorry."

When they speak of "the home town" there, they mean the whole county; they're that loyal. It's not a county that was born, grew up, and lived happily ever after. It has had its crises. Kitchener, for example, was "Berlin" until 1916 when the war stigma hastened a change of name. It became Kitchener after the war lord of the same name. The district has had its share of closed factories, crop failures, political unrest, labor strikes. But through good times and bad, the people have emerged like good soldiers of democracy, as fighting-fit for freedom as any spot in the Dominion.

There are more than 116,000 people in Waterloo County. That's 4,000 more than there were last year. The increase, never less than 2,000 a year, focuses on the Twin Cities. New Canadians add to their ranks continuously; find companionship with each other in a hospitable Council of Friendship.

So how did this above-average county get this way? The answer goes back to the early 1800's when covered wagons made their difficult way from Pennsylvania to Waterloo County along the "Trail of the Conestoga." Their God-fearing occupants were searching for freedom from war. They built new settlements. The rhythmic paddles of their millwheels beat time to their axes and hammers as villages, towns and finally cities grew out of their forests.

They planted, along with their early grain, a determination to succeed in everything. Their seed harvested an astonishing record of achievement for a county so small in stature, so divided in nationality. To its melting pot came crafts and skills from all parts of the world.

Neither Waste Nor Want

The people of Waterloo County think of many things when they tell you they're proud to call this their home. First, there's agriculture and the old German proverb that says, "He who wastes not will want not." That is the key to the county's prosperity and good living.

Market-goers at Kitchener see it in such tasty by-products of sour milk as *koch kase* and *kimmel* (cooked cheese and caraway) and *schmear kase* or cottage cheese. Anywhere else, sour milk goes to the pigs.

There's farmer's sausage at Jake Axt's stall that sells out by 10 a.m. on Saturdays, all 350 pounds of it. Ask Jake "What's in it?" and you'll see the secret rites of generations in his answering smile. "It's all meat, it's seasoned and it's fresh!"

And when Mrs. Louis St. Laurent tasted one recipe at the Iroquois Hotel in Galt, she said *"Bien!"* To which the Prime Minister replied *"Très bien!"* They were tasting North Waterloo's pickled corn, called "pickled alligator tails" in Pennsylvania.

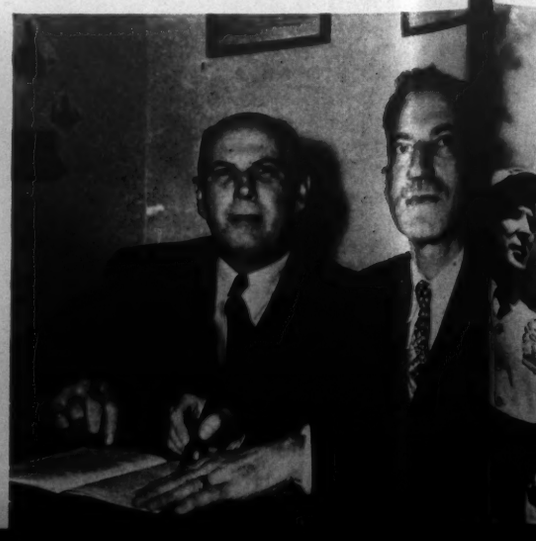
Behind the county's 4,000 rural mail boxes, families pride themselves on their crops and prize livestock. They're no world-beaters at the Canadian Agricultural Exhibition but they're persistent and interested showmen.

Conveniently situated at 1,000 feet above sea

MAYOR *of Galt is dairyman J. Mel Moffatt* (seated) *and Mayor of Preston is J. H. Reist.*

OFFICE *of County Warden rotates through five townships annually. For 1950: F. I. Willson, Preston.*

TWIN-CITY *mayors, Bauman* (l.) *Waterloo, and Leavine, Kitchener, coordinate administration.*



—All photos, W. V. Cockman, Kitchener-Waterloo Record

PASSING PLANES *can see juxtaposition of new Kitchener-Waterloo developments*: (foreground) *new million-dollar wing of K-W Collegiate;* (centre) *$3 million wing of hospital; Waterloo factories at rear.*

level, Waterloo aptly calls itself "North America's belt of maximum energy." Although it's small, measuring only 321,000 acres, it is one of Ontario's largest bacon producers and it stable-feeds more beef.

Farmers are finding their fields groaning under the strain of feeding corpulent midriffs both inside and outside the district. As insurance for the time when there may be no food left, a conservation crusade is reminding them to "take care." With E. I. McLoughry, County Agricultural Representative, leading the way, the town and county councils, the Chamber of Commerce, and many service clubs are taking more than ordinary interest in the "top six inches" of the county's soil.

Industrially speaking, the manufacturers feel that Grand River Valley factories have no such fear of wearing out. The big bosses have taken prosperity and depression in their stride. All the titles heaped on their collective heads point to achievement. Kitchener, "The Industrial City" is the "Birthplace of Hydro." Sir Adam Beck, born at nearby Baden, pressed a button here in 1910, turning on electricity generated in Niagara Falls. A Kitchener man, D. B. Detweiler, was responsible for that first long-distance transmission of juice.

Waterloo blushes modestly under the nickname, "The Hartford of Canada" which refers, of course, to its six insurance head offices. Kitchener and Galt each have one, too. Together, they spread a mantle of protection over Canadians in excess of a billion dollars. Their joint assets are $500 million and their 2,000 unfaltering agents across Canada wrote $400 millions of insurance last year.

The County's Liquid Assets

At age 81, Mutual Life is the daddy of the Waterloo insurance companies. Other members of the family are Dominion Life, Equitable Life, Waterloo Mutual (fire insurance) and North Waterloo Farmers' Mutual (also fire insurance). Baby of the family is four-year-old Canada Health and Accident with high-pressured Earl Putnam as president. Kitchener's chief insurance firm is Economical Mutual (fire) and Galt's is Gore District Mutual (also fire).

Management of these companies is almost 100 per cent men who have lived their lives in the community. The greatest collection of faces in Canadian big business come to Waterloo for Mutual's annual meeting. They do it for Louis L. Lang, president of the company and a respected director of the CPR, the Bank of Montreal and a half-dozen other formidable facets of Canadian trade and commerce.

Some old-time brewmasters found the right hitching-post when they built their breweries in Kitchener and Waterloo. Carling's and Blue Top contribute some 18 million gallons of beer and lager to the nation's suds pool annually. Their best-known brands in beverage rooms and refrigerators are Red Cap and White Label Ale and Black Label Lager for Carling's; Premium Ale and New Yorker Lager for Blue Top.

The industrial incense of hops hangs heavily over Seagram's distillery at Waterloo, home of "VO" and "83" (origin of the names seems long-since forgotten). Seagram's King's Plate winners collected $256,550 in racetrack winnings in 1927 but have since run out of the big money. Third-generation Frowde Seagram, now president, keeps the stable going. Last month, he presented big Jim Ferrier, gum-chewing Australian, with the Seagram gold cup for the Canadian Open Golf Championship at Montreal.

The Wiener Wonderland

Three large meat-packing industries which save the county the embarrassment of meat rationing when other centres are drooling for steaks, complete the Twin City roster of industries. But throughout the county there are nearly 500 factories turning out everything from soaps to nuts. Iron and steel, shoes and textiles predominate for the balance of the list.

A quartet of rubber companies adds to Kitchener's elasticity. Dominion Tire and B. F. Goodrich together produce 2,000,000 tires and as many tubes annually. Their contemporaries, though not in tires, are the Kaufman and Merchant rubber companies.

Furniture was one of the district's first enterprises and it grew through the years until it won the title of "Grand Rapids of Canada." There are still 25 factories in the county, 19 of them members of their own manufacturers' association. One of them, the Globe Furniture Co. in Waterloo, sold a Speaker's table to the British House of Commons this year.

Kitchener and Waterloo lack the water facilities of Ontario's other twin cities, Port Arthur and Fort William. But they have everything else that runs by steam, gasoline and engine. Both major railways serve the area, but it takes an hour to reach Toronto by CPR from Galt—two hours by CNR from Kitchener. "More stops," whimpers the CNR.

The old-fashioned streetcars in Kitchener have rumbled right off King St. and away to green pastures. A half-million dollars' worth of sleek trolley buses have taken their place. Often the public and the Public Utilities Commission tangle on re-routing or far-side bus stops. But the PUC sells gas and electricity as well as bus tickets

SKEETSHOOTERS *are Wilfred Hartman* (l.) *and Herbert Moss, of County Fish and Game Protective Assoc'n.*

ACE GOLFERS: (from l.) *Gordon Ball, Moe Norman, Tony Matlock, Jerry Kesselring.*

DOON *School of Art is gaining wide reputation. Students work in Homer Watson Country under Varley* (l.).

TWIN-CITY'S *industrial prosperity is assured by presence of three large meat-packing firms.*

HEAD OFFICES *of six insurance firms give Waterloo apt nickname of "Hartford of Canada."*

GALT, *an industrial city, has a population of 18,000. It has lovely setting in Grand R. Valley.*

(four-for-a-quarter) as reasonably and efficiently as any comparable organization in Canada.

The patchwork pattern of a million-dollar airport for Waterloo and Wellington Counties is taking shape east of the city. A second runway will be finished this autumn and a licence forthcoming from the transport board. "People don't realize the headaches of building an airport," remarked the chairman, Norman Schneider, nudging his committee for a hangar they didn't expect to build until next spring. (He'll get it this year.)

When the application first went in for an airport, Ottawa's reaction was "Well, here's somebody with some sense. Every other centre wants an airport for itself." This one will serve five municipalities and is the first community-built airport in Canada. It has been offered as a Commonwealth Air Training Station and Defence Minister Brooke Claxton is said to be showing interest in the proposal.

The Political Native Sons

The Kitchener area has fielded its share of candidates in the nation's political arena. It is not a traditionally Liberal stronghold although the records look somewhat that way. Kitchener was Mackenzie King's birthplace. W. D. Euler, the oleo champion, is in town when he isn't in the Senate. L. O. Breithaupt, Liberal Member of Parliament, operates a flourishing business here. Ex-Mayor J. G. Brown, a public accountant, is carving a niche in Liberal ranks at Queen's Park.

South Waterloo has returned Karl K. Homuth of Preston to the Opposition's side at Ottawa more times than many. Also from South Waterloo and representing CCF interests at Queen's Park, is an ambitious young farmer, T. H. Isley of Breslau.

Joe "The-Man-You-Know" Meinzinger, once Kitchener's flamboyant mayor and a Liberal member in the Provincial House, fell from grace when he crossed the floor to George Drew's side of the House. When Mr. Drew went to Ottawa, Joe came home to his real estate business.

Church bells ring more musically than cash registers for the county's Sunday-go-to-meeting populace. Sunday sport is "out" to date and the cities and towns are closed to everything but window-shopping. A quarter of Kitchener's population is Roman Catholic. Lutherans, numbering nearly 10,000 members, claim second place. Four churches accommodate the city's RC's while 37 administer to all other faiths.

The Twin Cities cheerfully support a concert orchestra, a Chamber Music Society and a 75-piece symphony orchestra. Youthful Dr. Glenn Kruspe conducts both the symphony and the philharmonic choir. After one concert last season, a listener to CFCA, Kitchener, phoned from Pittsburgh to observe, "Imagine a town that size having a symphony. I think it's wonderful!" So do the Twin Cities.

The County's Art-Awareness

Kitchener music patrons also support the Community Concert Association at Kitchener and Galt patrons, the Canadian Concert Association. G. H. Ziegler is principal of the Kitchener Conservatory of Music and leader of the Kitchener band. C. F. Thiele leads the Waterloo Musical Society Band and there is natural Twin City rivalry between them.

Kitchener Council's finance chairman, Gordon Honsberger, is President of K-W Little Theatre, which plays host to the Western Ontario Drama League festival in February. Galt Little Theatre has participated in Provincial and Dominion festivals.

Forty artists in the area have banded together in a K-W Society of Artists. A half-dozen of its members are "hung" at provincial and national art exhibitions every year. Ross Hamilton, well-known art critic, operates the Doon School of Fine Arts from the homestead of the late Homer Watson, noted landscape artist.

An eastern counterpart of the Banff School of Fine Arts, the school is affiliated with Western University and draws from Canadian and American highways and byways, those having a hankering to take brush and palette in hand.

In the world of letters, Kitchener offers Dr. Mabel Dunham, librarian turned novelist. Best known are her "Trail of the Conestoga" and "Grand River." Her latest, "Kristli's Trees" is a children's story with a Pennsylvania-Dutch backdrop. Dr. Dunham's novels are popular because they catch at the heart of the district. They're also popular with the Kitchener-Waterloo folk. (But don't let anyone tell you they're only interested in their own bailiwick. Ask Gus Schario of Kitchener. He'll tell you that his busy magazine distributing business gets all the orders for Canning to take brush and palette in hand.

A million-dollar addition to the K-W Collegiate and Vocational School this year is an indication of the way in which the community is "prepping" its young fry for the outside world. The county's schools teach just about everything including farming. "We're even considering a five-weeks' course in investments" observes collegiate principal Walter Ziegler.

His is the first school to spring a driver-training course on students. Other Ontario centres have shown interest in the dual-control car and its safety lessons (SN, Feb. 7).

Two fine old colleges, St. Jerome's and Waterloo College, provide advanced learning for 600 young people. Both have purchased more ground for expansion. St. Jerome's hopes to become co-educational before long. Waterloo College always has been.

And When the County Relaxes

Kitchener has the largest YMCA membership in Canada: 8,000 including one of the largest teen-age clubs in Ontario—of several thousand self-sustaining red-blooded Canadians. By contrast, the Y's oldest member is 83-year-old Dr. W. L. Hilliard who still takes his tri-weekly gym classes. "Gotta keep young," he chortles.

In the sports field, the district suffers agony on its ball diamonds and hockey rinks. Rivalry approaches bedlam at times on the rural sandlots and "big leagues." Many a promising star has been hung on the professional firmament from hockey and baseball lists of the district.

Twenty-one-year-old Jerry Kesselring has been Canadian Junior golf champion twice, Ontario junior champion three times and Ontario amateur champion once. His sparring partners are Moe Norman, Tony Matlock and Milt Plomske, all of Rockway Golf Club where they "turn out golfers like Schneider's turn out wieners" as Clayton Woelfle brags. He's chairman of annual Jerry Kesselring Day.

Curling rinks from Galt and Kitchener are well known. A rink from the Kitchener Granite Club represented Ontario in the Macdonald Brier at Vancouver this year.

The sports pages of two daily papers root or roast the home teams by turn. The *Kitchener-Waterloo Record* in North Waterloo has for its publisher and president, one of the youngest men in the business. He is John E. Motz, 41, son of the paper's founder. An airlift, first of its kind in Canada, is flying the paper to a new high in its circulation: 25,000 copies. The *Galt Evening Reporter* in South Waterloo is a member of the Thomson chain.

Physician to Kitchener's civic aches and pains is Dr. S. F. Leavine, considered by citizens a highly satisfactory mayor in a highly satisfactory administration. Like His Worship, city councillors are suave in public, double-barrelled in session. Their voting list is long because two-thirds of their 42,210 fellow citizens own their own homes.

Heading Kitchener's radio-equipped police squads is one of Canada's youngest chiefs in uniform, college graduate John Patrick, 35. Deputy Ewen Cameron is 38, while the new magistrate, James Kirkpatrick, is 34. Magistrate Polson, long familiar to the repeaters in the county's

CONTINUED ON PAGE 36

—National Defence Photo

SPECIAL FORCE PLATOON *trains at Currie Barracks, Calgary under watchful eye of Sgt. P. A. Lynch, Lachute, Que., veteran of PPCLI. But what if Korean war is mastered before our force is dispatched?*

Should We Send Troops to Europe?

Arms for Western Allies Before New Canadian Troops for Europe
Current Government Emphasis Is on the "Productive Stream"

by Michael Barkway

WHEN the Council of the Atlantic Pact met in New York in mid-September, it was presented with a new U.S. program which quickly became known as the "Acheson Package." The U.S. Government had tied it up a few days before. There had been no time for preliminary talks with other countries. Unwrapped at the Council table, the package faced every Atlantic Pact Government with the need for new policy decisions. That's why the Council adjourned for two weeks.

MICHAEL BARKWAY

The U.S. "Policy Package" included a pledge of substantial U.S. support for "an integrated military force in Europe"—on certain conditions. Among these were stipulations that all the other Pact signatories should make their full contributions, and that West German forces should play a part (under safeguards) in the integrated force. There were immediate difficulties—notably with M. Schumann and M. Moch of France—about rearming Germany. But discussion soon started to narrow the U.S.-French differences. At the time of writing it seemed probable that Atlantic Pact planning could go on smoothly.

This raised the question of what Lester Pearson would be able to say to Acheson, Bevin, Schumann, *et al.* about Canada's part. The Cabinet had reached no firm decisions, because — until Acheson, Bevin and Schumann made preliminary conclusions—the questions had not been raised.

But if Canadian policies had not been decided, the Government had certainly done some thinking about them; and there were some pretty good indications of the lines Canada would follow.

First, Canada has just formed an over-strength brigade group, with adequate reinforcements, to fulfil our obligations under the United Nations and the Atlantic Pact. The occasion for forming the brigade was Korea; but the Government has always been most careful to insist that its function was not limited to Korea. As a matter of fact the Korean operation never inspired great enthusiasm in the highest quarters in Ottawa. The Canadian Army Special Force was based on a 1946 plan (later abandoned) for earmarking a special contingent for the support of the U.N. It was to be available for Korea if the need there was still greatest by the time the force was ready to fight. It is still assigned to Korea.

If the Korean operation can be mastered before our force is despatched, there would be great satisfaction in Government circles. Canada would then have a substantial, and *disposable*, force-in-being. And deep in their hearts most ministers would rather have it in Europe than in Korea.

No New "Special" for Europe

But this is very "iffy". The Special Force is pledged to the Korean theatre; it will go there if the need for it still exists. In that case, we are back where we were. We have no force-in-being to send to bolster our European allies. And at the present time—as a matter of factual reporting—the Government has no intention of raising a *new* army component specially for Europe.

It is no good talking about the "two or three divisions" Winston Churchill called for; nor even about one division. A force of 40,000 men, which is what one division might involve, is far beyond anything the Government dreams of being able to raise. But the main importance of a Canadian contribution to the proposed "international army" for western Europe is political and psychological. Probably both the U.S. and our European allies would be reasonably satisfied with a brigade-group—a force of the kind we've just formed. But the present thinking of the Government is against even that, if it has to be raised specially.

We've raised one such force. To go on and raise another, they think, would be impossible without putting the country on a war-footing —and compulsory service. The weight of Government opinion is that it would be disastrous now.

So far—and this is a serious argument—the people of Quebec have acquiesced to a remarkable degree in the Government's defence measures. More than 1,400 men have been recruited for the second battalion of the Royal Twenty-Second Regiment, and they are virtually all French-speaking. French-speaking men from the other parts of Canada have joined the PPCLI and the RCR in unknown numbers. There is a better chance than ever before of getting all sections of Canada united in one foreign policy.

The threat of conscription at this stage—it is said—could only shatter that hope of unity.

No one, of course, knows whether we could recruit another 10,000 men as volunteers. Unfortunately, we can't even tell how many men we *might* have got for the Special Force. Men were still flowing in when the lists were closed. Some Government authorities were notably pessimistic about reaction to the Special Force recruiting, and the quick response was a surprise. They may again be too gloomy in their forecasts about the possibility of raising another brigade. Whatever you think about that, they do not at present mean to try it. The PM told the House of Commons that any additional men would have to come out of "the productive stream", and he didn't think any of our allies would ask for that.

Behind this emphasis on equipment rather than men lies a conviction of the Government that right now equipment is the acute shortage. If we armed and equipped another 10,000 Canadians, it is said, we would just be denying arms and equipment to 10,000 soldiers from Western Europe. It costs three or four times as much to maintain a Canadian soldier in Europe as to maintain a European soldier there.

Government Priority List

The Government's case is not against the principle of sending forces to Europe: its readiness to send the existing Special Force (if it is not needed in Korea) establishes that. The argument is based rather on urgency. And the priority list is headed by: 1. Arms for our western European allies. 2. Arms for the west Germans.

Only after these two needs are filled, it is said, should we begin to talk about raising and arming new Canadian forces. Because only then would Canadian forces arrive as an addition, rather than a substitute, for European forces.

It is also questioned whether our contribution should be in the form of soldiers or airmen. One of the most desperate shortages of the western European countries is in air power. Canadian airmen—supported by at least some influential soldiers—would say that the best thing we could provide would be a real fighting air component equipped with the latest aircraft. But here again, they are talking about some months hence, when the Air Force build-up has grown quite a bit.

When Prime Minister St. Laurent says that we can't take more men for the services without drawing them from the "productive stream," his argument depends on what the logicians would call an undisclosed premise. That is that we can't take men from the "productive stream" without taking them from arms production. This undisclosed premise is, of course, demonstrably false. We could—if we were prepared to go so far—take them from the manufacture of luxuries. And this is what the Government means when it talks about getting on to a war footing. So far it is not prepared to start the controls required to do that.

Timing is the crux of this business: indeed it's always the vital element in political decisions. It's a fair guess that when the total score is totted up Canada won't seem to have been far behind. Now it may seem that we are dragging our feet; perhaps we are. But when the Atlantic Treaty powers have finished their discussions, when they've agreed to an "international army" to help defend western Europe, when the French and the Benelux countries have got the arms they want, when the Germans have got arms; when the much-discussed U.S. divisions actually get to Europe; by that time—unless I miss my guess—Canada will be in there too.

LOOKING FOR A WAY OUT

by Gordon McCaffrey

ASK ANY European what is the greatest single problem facing his own country, and you will hear over and over again: "Population". From the department of foreign affairs to the humblest street pedlar, the universal opinion is that there are too many people in the old continent.

West of the Iron Curtain, this is true everywhere except in France and Belgium, the only countries with a shortage of manpower. In the others, there are too many mouths to feed, and too few jobs to go around.

The worst situation exists in Italy. Two million people there are walking the streets, loafing without hope of work. The de Gasperi Government sees only one course: find homes for them outside of Italy. Before the war, a certain number found an outlet in the Italian colonies. These lands are now independent, or under UN trusteeship, and can no longer serve as a possible, though restricted, safety-valve. Indeed, 200,000 of these colonists returned home at the end of the war, and have become a class of "poor whites" living on relief.

Just as perplexing is the future facing Austria and Germany. While the Occupation continues, they are divided within themselves, held together only by Marshall Plan dollars and fear of Communism.

Austrians in the western zones call their country "the body without the head". Since most of the industry is around Vienna in the Russian zone, the economy is top-heavy with agricultural production. Technical workers and scientists living in the western zones can't find jobs.

Worse still is the unemployment in Western Germany. There are, first of all, the nine million refugees from the lost German territories beyond the Oder. And there are the refugees still fleeing the Soviet Zone. Without these extra workers, the western zones were hard-pressed to find a place for their own people. In spite of the talk of German recovery, only the rubble has been cleared away in the heavily bombed cities. Many important factories are idle.

Holland, once prosperous with her East Indies empire, is feeling the pinch in her diked farmlands. At the end of August, a party of 200 farmers sailed to Canada. They are among 20,000 who have left to find new homes in Canada, Brazil and Australia during the last 12 months.

It is not likely that Europe's crowded cities and over-burdened farms will find immediate relief. Over a period of time, the birth rate in most of the western countries will decline, and populations will level off. Meanwhile, government baby bonuses and the Church's aversion to sex education and birth control are reaping bountiful harvests.

The United States is the land of the chosen few; the quota system allows only a handful from a restricted list of countries, and the immigrants must have both money and sponsors. Canada is more lenient, but in most cases the newcomers must pay their way. The $200 for passage is a formidable stumbling-block.

Canadian embassy officials in one country feel the home office and industrialists in Canada are often unreasonable and naive. A typical request asked for 400 workers of a certain classification within 10 days. For this particular requisition, the government in question could find only 237 people who could pack up and leave on such short notice. Yet thousands would like to leave under favorable circumstances.

—Miller

HOPELESS: *Italy's "poor whites."*

why have 1106 NEW INDUSTRIES come to Greater Toronto in the last decade?

One important reason is

TORONTO'S UNFAILING, AMPLE SUPPLY OF REASONABLY PRICED

GAS

The industrial consumption of Gas in Greater Toronto grew by 74.5% between 1939 and 1949.

From 1939 to 1949 the number of industrial plants in Greater Toronto increased by 37.2%.

Toronto's amazing growth stems from so many factors — its strategic location — unique transportation facilities — electric power — far-seeing civic administration — and GAS . . . always in ample supply . . . unfailing for more than 100 years. Yes, the growth in the use of Gas by industry is even greater than the expansion in the number of factories. In the past ten years, factories in Greater Toronto have increased by 37.2%; industrial Gas consumption by 74.5%. Plans, now in the making, assure Toronto's industrialists and Toronto's home owners of ever-widening, ever-improving service by their Gas Company.

GAS
ESSENTIAL TO MODERN INDUSTRY

THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY OF TORONTO

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Canada:

ARMAGEDDON?

IT DRIFTED at 40 mph from a score of fires raging north of Edmonton. It settled over Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and down to Pittsburgh and its presence was even felt in New York City.

It was estimated to be 10,000 feet thick. It was a huge smoke mass that muffled the sun, turned noonday into dusk and sent thousands of citizens scurrying to phone radio stations and newspapers. The eerie saffron glow, shot here and there with purples, greys and blacks reminded the fearful of the mushroom cloud above Bikini and Nagasaki. Had it come?

Americans were just as afraid as Canadians. "Our neighbor to the north," said an opportunist American paper, "is on fire." The coincident search for lost American airmen had filled the sky with planes. This was it; the Russians had arrived.

In Canada the fear took many forms. Flying saucers again made their ubiquitous appearances. One woman complained that the fault lay in Ontario's Standard vs Daylight Time mixup. She phoned her paper demanding to know if she had slept through Sunday to the darkling hours.

The apparition gave Ontario's Hydro Commissioner Robert Saunders food for comment. In Southern Ontario the smoke had necessitated the consumption of 180,000 kilowatt hours above the normal. "Shows you," he said with more lament than logic, "how much power could be saved on ordinary days if people turned off unnecessary lights."

■ Another cloud of smoke hovering above the wilds of Labrador on Sept. 24 heralded the happy ending to the search for the missing American B-50 bomber, lost since Sept. 21 during a routine flight between Goose Bay, Lab., and Tucson, Ariz. An RCAF Lancaster bomber spotted the signal, discovered that all 16 of her crew had survived. Next day a helicopter was dispatched to pick up the men, who had been fortified by food and supplies dropped to them by U.S. planes in the area.

Ontario:

DOUBLE DROUGHT

THERE was a lot of gossip among thirsty Torontonians.

As a result of the new Dominion taxes, liquor prices, at first reports expected to increase 10 cents to 15 cents, rose from 15 cents to 35 cents. The biggest increases were on domestic brands, since with the tax rise Canadian distillers had taken a price boost.

Beer prices rose from 23 cents to 26 cents a pint in beverage rooms, and from $3 to $3.60 a 24 pint case in retail stores. The draught price stayed the same in beverage rooms, 8 ounces for a dime, though the breweries were allowed to increase their wholesale price $2 a half-barrel. (The higher bottle price was given beverage room keepers to compensate for their losses on the draught.)

And though not affected by the taxes, milk also went up. The dairies, who had been negotiating with producers on a new wholesale price, broke precedent by announcing before negotiations were over that they were increasing the price of milk in Toronto by a cent, making it 20 cents a quart.

No one said anything publicly about the liquor but Col. T. L. Kennedy, Ontario Minister of Agriculture, former Premier and always outspoken, put the gossip into words on the milk rise.

The dairies, he charged, were forestalling price control, reported to be imposed in October.

CLEAR FIELD

THE white hope of many Ontario Liberals for the leadership of the provincial party, A. St. Clair Gordon, Wallaceburg industrialist and former Liquor Controller, announced he was saying "nay." He had decided he wouldn't take the job.

With little more than a month to go before the early November convention this meant a clear field.

Mr. Gordon had been the favored son with the powerful interests in the party. With him out there was no one outstanding in sight; although many names were being mentioned, the race was wide open.

Alberta:

GRADING GROWLING

EDMONTON held the spotlight recently when leaders of 35,000 farmers in Alberta and Saskatchewan talked over grievances and protests concerning low grades for grain.

Observers noted that locals of the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union were voting rather strongly in favor of a non-delivery strike to enforce their demands for higher grades and consequently higher prices. Strong protests also had been reported from locals of the Alberta Farmers' Union.

The two presidents of the farm unions, Carl J. Stimfle, Alberta, and J. L. Phelps, Saskatchewan, composing the interprovincial council of the organizations, decided to present a 20-point "petition of rights outlining the basic principles designed to correct some of the fundamental ills in agriculture in western Canada," to the Federal Government.

On the big question as to whether there might be a "farmers' strike," the leaders said this had been suggested to members of the council. They decided that the first point of attack should be through every other possible avenue.

In 1946, it is recalled, the then Alberta Farmers' Union staged a non-delivery strike which lasted several weeks, resulted in a number of arrests of picketers and disrupted marketing of primary farm products. Since that time the AFU has amalgamated with the more conservative United Farmers of Alberta under the name of the Farmers' Union of Alberta.

Many farmers in Manitoba were also up in arms and joined in protest meetings to voice their indignation over the grain grading system. They were incensed over the spread in this year's grading.

LEGION PRESIDENT: *Group Captain Alfred Watts of Vancouver is the new Dominion president of the Canadian Legion. Elected to succeed Lt.-Col. L. D. M. Baxter of Winnipeg, the 39-year-old lawyer is the first president not a veteran of the First World War. He is a former director of Air Training for the RCAF and is secretary of the British Columbia Law Society.*

—CP

HAUL HIM ABOARD! *Acadian guides at the Seventh International Tuna Cup Matches at Wedgeport, NS, are shown hauling aboard a giant bluefin captured by a Chilean angler. Edward Reyes of Santiago conquered the 610-pound tuna after a 52-minute battle. The catch gave Chile, a newcomer, the classic victory.*

Saskatchewan:

VOYAGE

SALT LAKE city has its monument to a Franklin gull. Regina now has its monument to a ship.

The unveiling by Lt. Gov. J. M. Uhrich, took place at the RCMP barracks where the monument to the auxiliary schooner *St. Roch* was built. The 10-foot high monument with a bronze plaque on its face was set up to commemorate the feat of the *St. Roch* in negotiating the northwest passage from west to east.

Nova Scotia:

FROM THE SEA

WHEN Coroner J. M. Comeau pried loose the fo'castle door of the battered swordfishing vessel *Sir Echo* at Meteghan recently, an oil-stained and water-soaked Bible floated at his feet.

Thus ended one of the last chapters of the tragic story of five Nova Scotia deep-sea fishermen who lost their lives in raging seas as the September hurricane lashed the Atlantic seaboard.

Hope of ever seeing the 56-foot Woods Harbor craft had been abandoned by search parties and the fisherfolk along the Nova Scotia coast.

Nine days after the storm, fishermen of the herring boat *Ledonna*, trying to reach Meteghan by nightfall, sighted what they thought to be a whale. It was the *Sir Echo* floating bottom-up near a reef off Petite Passage in calm St. Mary's Bay.

The ill-fated vessel was righted and towed into port. A party of Meteghan fishermen and townspeople led by Coroner Comeau, examined the wreck. The bodies of Capt. Sheldon Goreham, 56, and his 15-year-old son Aubrey were found in the midst of smashed radio equipment, cooking apparatus and splintered planks.

Still missing were three crew members, Earl Nickerson, Yarmouth; Crowell Goreham, 19-year-old son of the captain, and Robert Symonds, brother-in-law of the captain.

Newfoundland:

SQUEEZE PLAY

NEWFOUNDLANDERS do not like the new Abbott taxation. First to protest were the soft drink people who raised "coke" to 8 cents from 7 and the pint size aerated and carbonated drinks from 15 to 17.

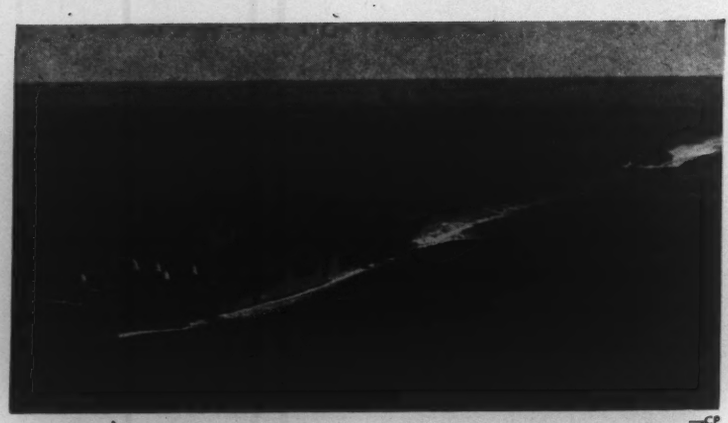
Just before that the Newfoundland Department of Supply had issued new price ceilings on fresh meats making sirloin steak $1.05 per pound. Chocolate bars were also listed, with some United Kingdom and mainland bars being pegged at 10 cents and bars of

less weight ranging from 8 to 5 cents. The new additions will drive them up still further.

On November 1, the Provincial Government brings in its social security levy of 3 per cent on all goods over 15 cents, except a few items used by the fisheries and agriculture. By the end of the year Newfoundlanders anticipate they will be shouldering the highest cost of living burden on record.

In the meantime no effort is being spared by the Government to find new sources of employment and the first project will be a cement mill to be opened next spring.

■ Berry pickers are blamed for most of the 23 forest and brush fires reported to the forestry division of the Newfoundland Department of Natural Resources last week. This time of year thousands of Newfoundlanders swarm into the blueberry picking grounds; pickers are paid 50 cents a gallon.



—CP

"MAGGIE" IN IRISH WATERS: *Trailed by the destroyer HMCS* Huron, *Canada's aircraft carrier* Magnificent *is shown on anti-submarine exercises off Londonderry, Northern Ireland. In the squadron, but not shown here, is the destroyer* Micmac. *Later at the naval base of Rosyth, Scotland, the squadron commander expressed pleasure at the degree of efficiency achieved on the cruise.*

Quebec:

CLIPPED

ED KINGSLAND is a Justice of the Peace, with jurisdiction in Magog, a textile-manufacturing town in Quebec's Eastern Townships. He is also the local correspondent for a string of newspapers. A couple of weeks ago, His Honor added another job to his many duties: he became President of the Anti-Haircut League, an organization composed of about 50 males, banded together to fight a recent increase in the price of haircuts.

Magog barbers, they thought, had no business to charge 60 cents during the week and 70 cents on Fridays and Saturdays to clip the locks of E.T. males. The old rate of 50 and 60 cents, they said, was quite sufficient.

Membership was open to everyone. There were no fees. The only condition was that members, who violated a "no haircut" rule, were fined two dollars if caught in a barbershop. Cutting their own hair was permitted.

Last week, Julien Legaré, Secretary of the Magog Barbers' Association, had news for correspondent Kingsland: henceforth, prices for haircuts would be 55 and 65 cents.

DREAM TAXI

IN another few days, Yvon Ravary, a 22-year-old Montreal cab driver, may have established a new long distance record for taxis: taking a fare from Montreal to the Maritimes, then to Victoria, BC, and back again to Montreal.

That's a lot of miles and, at 20 cents a mile, it's also a lot of dollars.

Three weeks ago Miss Gilberte Gaudet 'phoned a taxi agency and asked that a cab be sent to her door. Ravary answered the call and, a few days later, he found himself on the east coast.

Miss Gaudet liked the way he drove and promptly hired him to take her across the country. Last week Ravary had already left Banff on his return trip.

For his fare, he told reporters, the trip was "the fulfilment of a childhood dream, financed by money she had inherited."

Here's a bargain for you!

I will run a dozen errands
... make appointments, do your shopping
... stand guard over your safety
... carry you to the side of a sick friend
... save you worry, and effort, and hours
... make your work easier, your life pleasanter.

How would *you* measure your telephone's true worth?

Its endless convenience. Its life-saving speed in time of need. The steadily growing number of people it brings within your reach . . . All these things contribute to the sum-total of telephone value.

Yet in dollars-and-cents *cost*, your telephone remains one of the smallest items in your family budget; even a smaller part than it was before the war.

Today, as always, your telephone is *big* value.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

IF YOU ARE WAITING FOR A TELEPHONE, or for a higher grade of service, you have our assurance that you will have it just as quickly as we can provide the necessary facilities. Our continuing goal is to provide the kind of service to all who want it, when and where they want it.

WORLD AFFAIRS

THE CRITICAL SESSION

Pathway Toward War or Peace Will Be Charted Now by UN

THE FIFTH regular session of the General Assembly which began on September 19 at New York, will be both the most important and the most critical United Nations meeting that has so far taken place. The most important one, because it will have to make political decisions which will set the world on the road towards peace or war; and the most critical one because these decisions will put an unprecedented strain on the organization itself. Never before was the role of the United Nations in world affairs so exalted and decisive; never its own existence so endangered.

During the last year the importance of the United Nations in world affairs has grown significantly, writes Sebastian Haffner to the London *Observer* and SATURDAY NIGHT, through the breakdown of all other institutional bridges between Russia and the West. The Council of Foreign Ministers no longer meets; the German Control Council and the Berlin Kommandatura have come to an end; the Allied Council in Austria and the Far Eastern Commission are practically in abeyance. The United Nations is now the only meeting place of Russian and Western statesmen.

At the same time, inside the United Nations, the importance of the General Assembly has increased at the expense of the Security Council. The Security Council only came to life during the anomalous period of the Russian boycott, which enabled it to take vigorous action against aggression in Korea. Since Russia's return, the Security Council is veto-bound again. The General Assembly is free of the veto: which makes it, despite the clumsiness of procedure imposed by its size, the only effective organ of the United Nations in matters touching on the conflict between Russia and the West.

Especially, the political decisions on Korea, which must be taken when the present military deadlock is broken, will almost inevitably fall to the Assembly. The Security Council, now that Russia is back and can exercise her veto, is clearly unable to take any decisions with which Russia does not agree; and since Russia does not agree with the basic UN decision to resist and repel the aggression against the Republic of Korea, it is impossible for the United Nations to pursue any policy which rests on this decision through the Security Council.

But further decisions, to be called for soon, will inevitably have to be taken in due course if the UN policy which was initiated through resistance to North Korean aggression is to lead to a conclusive settlement: the decision whether the UN forces should be content to drive the aggressors back to the 38th Parallel or should pursue them beyond that frontier; the decision whether, and how, Korea should be unified; the decision whether, and how, the United Nations should take responsibility for the rehabilitation of the war-devastated country, and what should be its relationship to the present Korean Republican Government pending its reconstitution.

The present political direction, and future settlement, of the Korean war is the most momentous of the tasks which face this year's UN General Assembly, and the most momentous with which this body has ever been faced. There are other highly important international problems on the Assembly's agenda: Palestine, Libya, Eritrea, Greece, South-West Africa, as well as the less explosive, but equally weighty matters of international full employment policies and technical assistance to underdeveloped countries.

But, apart from Korea, the issues which will produce the fiercest struggles and put the heaviest strain on the continued existence of the United Nations, are those concerning its own affairs: particularly the representation of China; the admission of new members; and, most explosive, the election of a new Secretary-General.

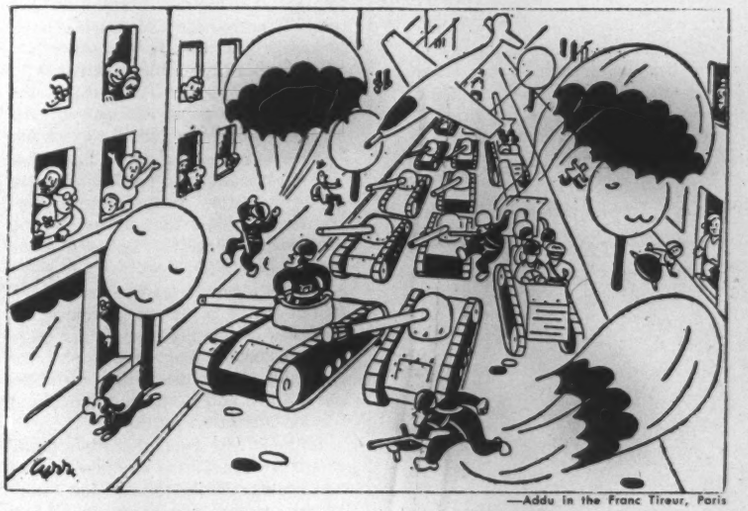
The latter question may well be the one on which all other controversial matters will finally converge. Trygve Lie's five-year term of office ends on February 2, 1951; and it falls to the present General Assembly either to re-elect him or to elect a successor. The Secretary-General is elected by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council, which requires the concurring votes of the five permanent members—in other words, the election is subject to the veto.

If any Power or group of Powers intends to paralyze the organization of UN, or to break with it, the re-election of the Secretary-General is the issue over which matters may well come to a head. But then, so far even Russia, in spite of walk-outs and boycotts, has always refrained from taking the final step by which she would irrevocably exclude herself from the United Nations. She may continue to hesitate before she does this.

—Fletcher in the Sioux City Journal

"KNOCK, KNOCK"

"GERMAN POLICE FORCE"



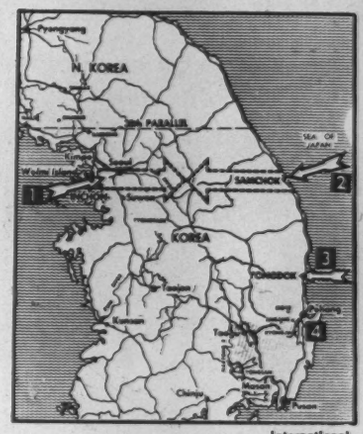
—Addu in the Franc Tireur, Paris

"What's happening?" — "It's the neighbor who called the police."

ALLIED STATUS

THE Foreign Ministers' Conference in New York will probably be remembered in Europe as a turning point in German history, though it is still not quite as much of a right-about turn as the Americans had hoped.

According to the heavy and abstract phrases of the communiqué published by the Big Three, the Ministers have agreed to accelerate the restoration of the position of Germany as a member of the family of free nations. Behind this foggy notion is the basic and now unanimous belief that the Continent of Western Europe is virtually indefensible without German help. That view represents the opinion of the Defence and War Departments of all three countries (the U.S., Britain and France). It means that the balanced collective force scheduled to deter Soviet aggression or, if necessary, repel it, would have Germans fighting shoulder to shoulder with their late enemies, perhaps even with the very men they were shooting against a few years ago.



—International

PINCERS CLOSING. *At week's end U.S. forces battled 10,000 stubborn Reds in the outskirts of Seoul but the news overall was bright. Map shows how the landing operations should destroy the North Korean forces.*

The three Ministers, reports Nora Beloff of the OFNS, have agreed that something must be done here and now to make ordinary German men and women feel they belong to, and are wanted in, the Western community. They also have exchanged depressing views on the almost insoluble difficulties of getting Germans reconciled to being both Allies and occupied territory at one and the same time.

They have approved the formal obliteration of the state of war now splitting Germany from the Western Powers. They plan relaxed controls allowing industry to be geared up for military purposes, and want the Germans to have virtual sovereignty at home and representation abroad. They are ready to show confidence in the Adenauer Government by permitting police forces strong enough at least to handle domestic troubles or minor sallies from the Eastern Zone.

From now on Germany will have Allied status. Subsequent rearmament is only a matter of time—not a very long time either, the way things are moving now.

FRENCH CONCERN

FOLLOWING the huzzahs of relief with which the French greeted General George Marshall's appointment as Secretary of Defence in Washington there have been expressions in Paris of hope that some similar or perhaps less dramatic shifts may take place in Britain.

To the French, the main significance of Marshall's appointment is reaffirmation of the "Europe first" policy. Now that the question seems to be settled in the United States, concern over Britain's attitude towards the continent has begun to mount. The French are not so sure that Britain, as they would wish, also intends to devote its main effort to Europe.

The first reaction to Prime Minister Attlee's announcement of British rearmament plans was one of pleasure, but, on second thoughts, responsible French quarters have questioned both the adequacy and the intention of Britain's plans.

It had been hoped that Britain would send three rather than one new division to Germany.

—Karsh

What's the Score in Europe?

HERE'S big news for anyone seeking an authoritative interpretation of today's European scene!

Willson Woodside is off to Europe from now until the end of the year. There he will interview government and military leaders—the big people and the little people —for SATURDAY NIGHT.

As SATURDAY NIGHT'S Foreign Editor, Woodside will stop first at Paris—and then move on to other key European centres. His vital series of articles will fascinate and inform. Don't miss them — don't let your friends miss a single one! Watch for the first in this important series of articles which will appear weekly in SATURDAY NIGHT.

DON'T MISS WILLSON WOODSIDE'S EUROPEAN REPORT TO THE NATION

CANADA LEADS OFF IN UN

Our Proposal Carried in Big Debate On Admission of Communist China

Flushing Meadow.

THE Canadian delegation is neither one of the most obstreperous nor the most retiring in the UN. It doesn't go in for long and heated speeches; it quite often abstains in the voting. But it has a well-earned reputation for coming along with moderate and useful compromise proposals when they are most needed.

—Karsh
WILLSON WOODSIDE

That is what happened on opening day at the UN, when the usual platitudinous formal oration gave way to a robust free-for-all on the admission of Communist China. It was expected that the Soviets would leap into this, before the Credentials Committee had formally seated the Chinese Nationalist delegation. But it was taken for granted that any violent demand by Vyshinsky was sure to put up the backs of the great majority of the members and be voted down solidly.

Then it got round a few hours before the opening that the Indians were going to lead off with a more moderate and plausible motion for seating the Peking delegation, believed to be waiting in a New York hotel.

Our delegation leaders had "been thinking" for some weeks about the best way of handling the China question to keep it from snarling up the Assembly. So at lunch they scribbled out a draft, had it mimeographed and handed around in jig time.

Immediately after the Philippines' eloquent little Carlos Romulo opened proceedings with those "few well-chosen words" which are so seldom heard at the UN, India's much respected Sir Benegal Rau presented his proposal, in a most reasonable way.

Big Play

Putting forward the claims for the Chinese Communist Government that it had "a reasonable expectancy of permanence" and "commanded the obedience of the people," he added with disarming frankness that his own government was most anxious to do anything that would win the friendship of China. Vyshinsky, in following with his own proposal, was obviously making a big play as Communist China's only "true" friend. But he wouldn't have said so for worlds.

Australia's External Affairs Minister Spender then intervened most effectively. He pointed out that the very criteria which India claimed justified the admission of Communist China could have been cited for Hitler's regime, which seemed reasonably permanent and certainly commanded the obedience of its people. Had the North Koreans successfully overrun South Korea, they could have claimed that they satisfied these criteria.

The Chinese Nationalist delegate, Dr. Tsiang, then put up a real fight for life. He made a telling point in answering Vyshinsky's charge of "reactionary régime" by welcoming a UN Commission to investigate the degree of reaction of the governments of the world!

As for the voting, Acheson predicted the outcome accurately when he noted that 43 of the UN member governments recognized Nationalist China and only 16 recognized Communist China. The vote on the Canadian proposal to set up a committee to consider the China question drew 42 in favor, with 15 opposed.

Our delegation, it can be said, had no intention of adding anything to strengthen the position of Nationalist China in the UN. It is no secret that Ottawa inclines to the view shared by Britain and India that facts should be faced, and the Nationalist régime in Formosa no longer represents the people of China. No harm can be done by admitting Peking to the UN, it is felt. There is a real chance that Peking might take advantage of this freedom from its present tight relationship with Moscow.

A very important factor in the views of Ottawa, New Delhi and London, it should be added, is the conviction that the Kremlin does *not* want China to be admitted to the UN; that her blatant methods of trying to force this issue are shrewdly intended to vitiate the actual words used by Vyshinsky and Malik.

To Gain Time

But while Ottawa does not want to confirm Nationalist China's position, it recognizes that it is impolitic to move for the admission of Communist China at this time. Our move is aimed at gaining time, until the U.S. Congressional elections are over; gaining time for the situation in Korea to be clarified, and for steps to be taken towards a Formosan settlement by the UN. It is also aimed at averting an open display of disunity between Britain and the U.S.

Where does that leave things? The Indians are offended at Acheson's blunt call on the Assembly to "vote down" their resolution.

Many other delegates freely admit that the whole situation is unsatisfactory and contradictory. The Chinese Communist Government has as much, or as little, right to be in the UN as the Soviet and their satellites. Perhaps the move would help wean China away from Moscow. At the worst it would only mean one more vote for the Soviet bloc.

But to make the move now, in the face of Soviet pressure, would look like appeasement. And it is still not clear to what extent Peking has been intervening against the UN in Korea. The UN is in a fine state of balance.

—Willson Woodside

U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

PAKISTAN'S FEARS

Persist in Seeing Indian Designs Against Life of Their Country

Lahore.

YOU CANNOT escape the impression that Pakistan's entire structure is eaten by fear: not the fashionable contemporary fear of a country whose border marches with Russia, but fear of her neighboring fellow-member of the Commonwealth.

It is now nearly five months since Pandit Nehru and Premier Liaquat Ali Khan signed in Delhi their agreement on the protection of minorities. Yet I talked to an educated village leader in North-West Punjab who superciliously disbelieved my denial of his assertion that the Indian Government had ordered employers to dismiss all Moslems on their payrolls. An army major was more polite, but equally certain I was a liar when I told him that Moslems in Delhi do not live under continual threat of massacre.

There are two not untypical instances which indicate the general distrust accorded to India's professions of good faith by all Pakistanis from top to bottom. At the top, senior Government officials who know, and in the past have worked with, their opposite numbers in India are perfectly frank: they fear physical aggression by India.

Military Action

How far are these fears either hysterical or manufactured? Pakistan cannot forget that last March almost the entire Indian Army was concentrated opposite Lahore. Last week I spoke to senior officers in Pakistan's Army Command who quite expect, and quote intelligence summaries in support of their views, that India will take military action against East Bengal toward the beginning of next month.

I cannot for a moment imagine that the Indian Government or the vast majority of the Indian people have any aggressive designs on Pakistan. Three years ago many Indians resented the existence of Pakistan, and some do so still. But India, with her intricate internal problems and her slow struggle to rejuvenate an age-bound people, is the last country to want war.

However, what a foreigner thinks does not affect the matter. No persuasion has yet succeeded in calming the fears which lead the Government of Pakistan to maintain an army equal in size to the entire pre-war Indian Army, and determine her not to concede another inch to India, whether in Kashmir or elsewhere.

You cannot discuss Kashmir in Pakistan without Junagadh and Hyderabad popping into the conversation with the mechanical promptness of djinns through a trapdoor. For Pakistan, Kashmir is not an isolated issue, as to the outside it may appear to be. Not only do Pakistanis see in India's actions there an indefensible contrast to her behavior over Junagadh and Hyderabad, but they link Kashmir with the canal waters dispute.

The infant waters of the Indus, Chenab and Jhelum flow through Kashmir; the Sutlej and the Ravi rise on Indian soil. These are the "five waters" which, through the canal system that is Britain's finest legacy to the sub-continent, irrigate the Punjab into fertility. India, in order to develop her own much-needed irrigation schemes, claims an absolute right to do what she likes with the water that flows through her sovereign territory. Already she has rejected the idea of arbitration. Once, experimentally, she cut off the waters of the Ravi on her side of the frontier. If she were to divert any of the five rivers permanently, she would certainly deprive thousands of peasants in Pakistan's most fertile province of their existence. The Pakistan Government is haunted by the thought that one day she will do so.

Hence, when Pandit Nehru says that, leaving Kashmir aside for the moment, he hopes to settle all other disputes between the two countries peaceably, Pakistan is once more unimpressed. In India's refusal to accept Pakistan's undevalued rupee, and in the continued blocking of Pakistan's credits in the Bank of India, Pakistan sees only further efforts to bring her to her knees.

To all these suspicions and complaints India has answers that are reasonable, or at least arguable; but these answers do not concern us here because they do nothing to allay Pakistan's fears. Fear prompts men to do more stupid things than even idealism; Pakistan has already done some stupid things, and she is capable of doing more. The Government is greatly tempted to play on the public's apprehension.

By Rawle Knox, Special to the London Observer *and* SATURDAY NIGHT

LIAQUAT ALI: *Stupid things?*

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Stars of an

GENERA M

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THE BUICK
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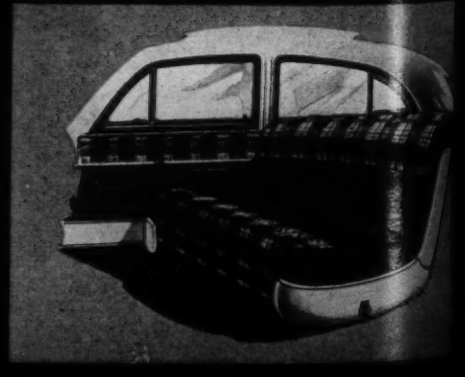

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THE OLDSMOBILE
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Sleek, silky black broadtail and Salmon nylon waffle weave fabrics create an interior which combines superb opulence with exquisite taste and refinement. Deft finishing touches are provided by the skilful use of rich black leather. +

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A MOTORS

THE OLDSMOBILE
Westward-Ho

The warm, vibrant new Cudahy Yellow finish instantly establishes a robust motif, which is continued with consummate skill by the interior scheme of Cudahy Yellow and Cadillac Black—all in smooth, soft leather of choicest quality.

In its dramatic beauty of line, as in all else, this long, sleek, Iridescent Bronze convertible with rich tan upholstery again reveals Cadillac as Standard Of The World. + +

THE CADILLAC
Convertible

THE CHEVROLET
Royal Canadian

Noble Carteret Red and delicate Oyster White are ideally mated in the Royal Canadian Chevrolet's regal colors, and all its metalwork is clothed in the gleaming majesty of gold. The sumptuous interior is an exciting blend of handsome tartan, gay scarlet fabrics and carpets, and the smooth luxury of fine white leather on doors, seat ends and rear seat shelf. + + + + + + + + +

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Fine Foods of Canada Limited, Tecumseh, Ontario. Also packers of Green Giant Brand peas and Garden Patch Brand whole kernel corn.

PEOPLE

ANCHORMAN TO ROCKIE

Keen Triple-Threatman to Aggression Resigns Mayoralty of St. Thomas

ST. THOMAS'S fighting first magistrate is going to war again. **John F. (Jack) Peterson** is changing his title from "Mayor" to "Major."

It is Major J. F. Peterson now. He's been attached to the second battalion of the Royal Canadian Regiment, accepted for training and service in Canada's special brigade.

Major Peterson is on leave of absence from his first year as mayor of St. Thomas with nearly four months longer to run.* It came as a surprise to citizens generally, but not to other members of the City Council. They had had intimation that Major Peterson was thinking very seriously of returning to active service under his brigade commander in the Second World War, Brigadier John Rockingham. He described Brigadier Rockingham as the best brigade commander on the Western Front.

All of Major Peterson's service was under Brigadier Rockingham on the Western Front—that is, when he was not in hospital recovering from severe wounds; and it was Brigadier Rockingham who decorated Major Peterson with the DSO, on the field, in Germany, during the last big push.

Major Peterson was made a company commander in the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders, attached to the 9th (Highlanders) Brigade, 3rd Division, shortly after his unit reached the Netherlands from England. He was wounded on two different occasions in action, and before that he suffered a fractured vertebra doing instructional service in England.

Up-Front Joe

As a military commander, he was not the type of man who remained behind the lines and let those under his command do the dirty work. In the action on the Rhine, when he was dangerously wounded, only one other man in his company was a casualty—and his unit attained its objective.

Born in Dundalk, Grey County, Ontario, about 37 years ago, the second youngest of the five sons of Dr. and Mrs. M. E. Peterson, now of Hamilton, Ont., Major Peterson took his BA from Victoria College, University of Toronto, in 1936. He majored in general arts and gained his initial experience in newspaper work on the reportorial staff of the campus daily *Varsity*. Following graduation he was on the reportorial staff of the Toronto *Daily Star* for about nine months, then went to the editorial staff of the Peterborough *Examiner*.

On discharge Major Peterson became interested in the field of radio service. After months of persistent effort, set-backs and delays that would have disheartened many another person, he secured a St. Thomas licence from the CBC. He proceeded to build

MAJOR PETERSON

and develop what is generally regarded as one of the best radio stations in Western Ontario. Officially designated as CHLO, Major Peterson called his station "The Voice of the Golden Acres," in tribute to the highly productive agricultural district along Lake Erie which it serves.

Radio-man Peterson's ideas of the function and purpose of a private community radio station are brilliantly set forth in the brief presented by CHLO to the Royal Commission last year. It outlines a policy of encouragement to local talent, to wholesome programming, and to the success the station has had in binding the community of St. Thomas and the surrounding districts into a vital whole.

In re-entering Canada's fighting forces, for service in Korea or elsewhere, Major Peterson offered his resignation as president and general manager of CHLO. The Board of Directors instead voted him Chairman.

Major Peterson's public life in St. Thomas began in 1949, when he ran as an alderman and was elected by a handsome vote, well up to the top of the poll. Elected Mayor in 1950, he initiated city hall reforms and improvements. He tackled the job of bringing new industries to his city, was responsible for its selection as headquarters for three large Ohio industries.

All in all, one would say, Peterson's a man who gets things done.

—L. B. Birdsall

*The City Council refused his offer to resign, placed him on leave of absence until the end of the year.

AND IN OTHER CITIES

■ Toronto was straightening out two societies. R. M. Willes Chitty, Chairman of the Canadian Bar Association's section on civil liberties, resigned from the Civil Liberties Association. Reason: it had become a front for Communist propaganda. But this isn't the Association for Civil Liberties. The latter is the organization which broke away from the parent group. President of the new association (non-Red) is Provost R. S. Seeley of Trinity College. Other prominent members are **Dr. B. K. Sandwell, Rabbi Feinberg, Prof. George Tatham** and **Joseph Sedgwick.**

■ Montreal took a couple of newlyweds to its heart last week. Back to première the film ("Forbidden Journey") they made there this summer came **Susan Douglas** and **Jan Rubes**—as just-marrieds. They were married in New York flew right up to the première. SN featured the couple on its Sept. 19 cover.

OTTAWA VIEW

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

are expected to be 85 million bushels above last year's; and barley is up by 50 million. In addition, there'll be at least 150-180 million bushels of wheat fit only for feed.

However well farmers respond to Gardiner's exhortations, it'll be next fall before the consumer can benefit. More sows may be bred this fall, and more chickens hatched next spring. But it'll be summer before they start eating into our piles of grain, next fall before they come to market. It is, of course, even longer before cattle can come to market.

The price system has already started to change our eating habits. Canadians ate 30 million pounds *less* beef in the first seven months of this year, and 50 million pounds *more* pork, than last year.

DEVALUATION RUMOR

THIS time the rumor that the Canadian dollar was about to be revalued came from New York. It's a rumor that will crop up pretty often before anything happens. The last official word on the subject was Finance Minister **Abbott's** statement that he does not regard the present rate as fixed for all time. After that, every man does his own guessing.

The eight-month trade figures show an astonishing improvement in our balance with the U.S.; but we're still in the red on the trade account. Deficit for the eight months was $96 million this year, compared with $390 million last year.

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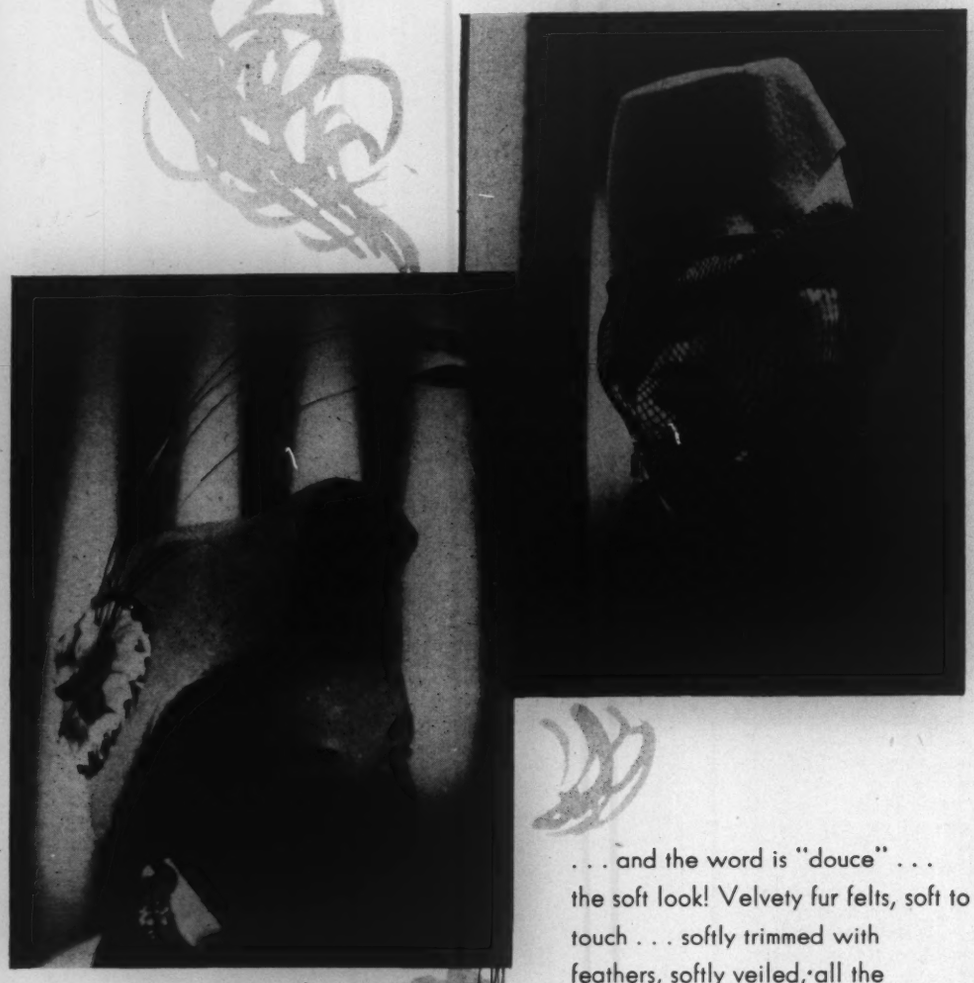
the french have a word for hats this fall



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SPORTS

GENEROUS AMATEURS

ANYONE who still thinks that "amateur" sport in Canada is conducted for the good of the participants will study with some interest the recent case of one Fred Doty.

Doty is a diminutive young man who played quarterback for Toronto Argonauts for five seasons, in three of which the club won the Grey Cup. He is a little light for the modern, American-style offense, and no T-formation player, but he is a first-rate safety-man.

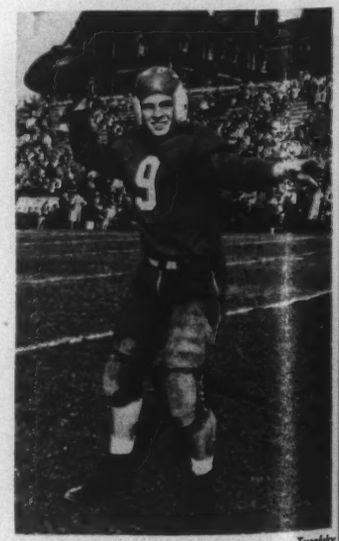
Argos, blessed with a plethora of DP quarterbacks, didn't need Doty this year. They didn't ask him out to practice. They didn't contact him at all. Doty decided that he wouldn't play rugby this season.

However, the Ottawa Roughriders, faced with a backfield manpower shortage due to injuries and one thing and another, looked around and noticed the retired quarterback. They resolved to play and pay him. Doty was agreeable, and asked Argos for his release. He didn't get it.

Argos were mad because earlier in the year Ottawa had refused to turn over to them the services of one Steve Karrys, another back. That wasn't Doty's fault, of course, but as Argo president Bob Moran put it: "Everybody wants something from us, but they don't want to give anything in return."

What Doty wanted was his release, since Argos weren't going to use him. What Argos wanted Doty to give them isn't clear.

Doty finally got his release, all right. The Argos' position was too ridiculous to maintain for long. But the fact that there was any question about it supplies food for thought. As has been suggested here before, it's about time the Big Four and the Western Interprovincial turned honest professional and left the way clear for new senior amateur leagues. To complete the travesty, Ottawa decided not to use Doty after all. Life must be pretty dull for football magnates.



—Turofsky

ARGOS *were sulking, Roughriders changed their mind, Doty was out.*

FILMS

STEVENSON'S SCRIPT IS MADE TO ORDER

APPARENTLY you can't go wrong on "Treasure Island" as long as you stick close to the original text, which Robert Louis Stevenson set down as though the cinema had already been invented. Just as it stood, with its clarity, style and high suspense the original "Treasure Island" was a working film script of the very highest order.

Walt Disney, producer of the latest version of the classic, has wisely let it stand; so that watching the current "Treasure Island" is as good, or very nearly as good, as reading the original. Stevenson, writing away at his adventure stories in far off Samoa, had many things to teach the film makers who were to come half a century later — how to create character and a visible world in a tale that is ninety per cent action; how to move at top speed through a complex, many-peopled plot, even how to steer a straight course to a highly moral objective, without any complicated tackings to avoid the Johnson office.

Bobby Driscoll, a wide-eyed, snub-nosed, shaggy - headed youngster, makes a fine Jim Hawkins, and his performance as a manly little cabin-boy is a wonderful substitute for the womanly blonde who usually turns up to encumber adventure films. Stevenson, with his excitable boy's imagination had no time and little aptitude for heroines, and got around *that* difficulty by inventing a male hero just young enough to inspire chivalry and old enough to be of some use. As things work out in the current "Treasure Island" the nearest approach to a feminine characterization was the marooned Ben Gunn, who looked and acted like a distracted middle-aged Ophelia.

In the screen version, as in the original, the really notable character is of course Long John Silver, played with enormous appetite by Robert Newton. Everything about Robert Newton's Long John is on a prodigious scale, as it should be — his cunning, his malevolence, his sentiment and his pious horror when his shipmates pass him the black spot on a page torn from the Scripture. The others, including Basil Sidney as Captain Smollett, Walter Fitzgerald as Squire Trelawney, and the pirates to the last man, are as satisfactory as possible. You could hardly do better than see this one.

—Walt Disney Productions
"TREASURE ISLAND"

"PANIC in the Streets" is a long way from "Treasure Island," but in its own Twentieth Century style, is as much a pleasure to watch as the Disney production.

The film, directed by Elia Kazan, is a murder mystery in which the excitement is doubled and redoubled by the fact that the murdered man is also a carrier of pneumonia plague, the pulmonary and more lethal form of bubonic plague. A young Department of Health doctor (Richard Widmark) discovers the presence of the bacilli in the course of an autopsy and promptly orders the body burned, along with all identifying clues. The problem of the authorities then is to find the murderer and isolate the bacilli, which are even more dangerous than the criminal and likely to travel a good deal further.

Paul Douglas as a police captain, sheds his more outrageous comedy mannerisms and gives a sturdy authoritative performance. The film also presents Walter Palance, a newcomer who offers a brand new type of psychopathic villainy which he is almost certain to be asked to repeat.

—*Mary Lowrey Ross*

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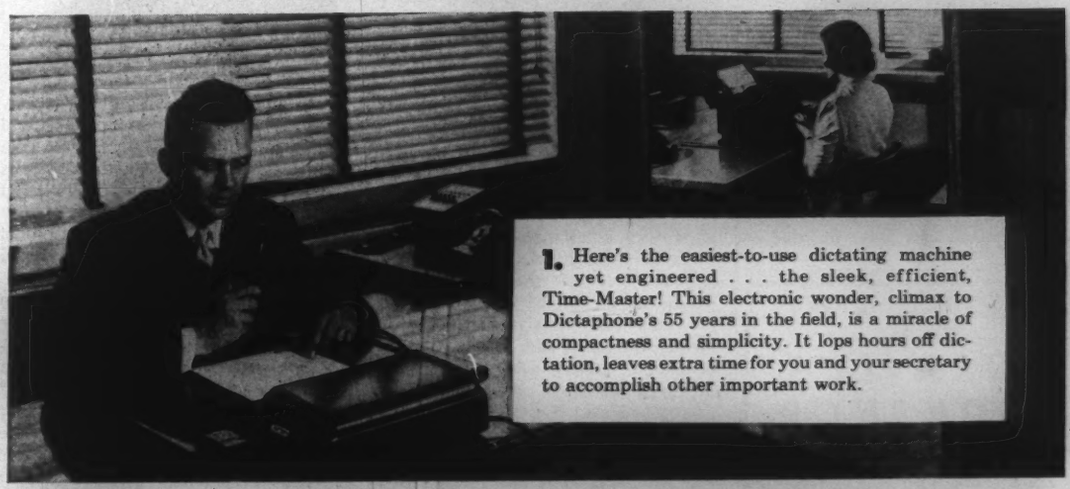

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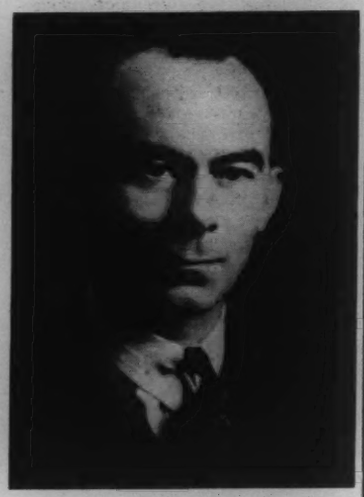

A. ROSS POYNTZ

The election is announced of A. Ross Poyntz to the Board of Directors of The Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada. A graduate in Political Science of the University of Toronto, Mr. Poyntz joined The Imperial Life staff in 1931. In 1942 he became an officer of the Company and during the following four years was advanced by successive steps to the post of General Manager. The general management of the Company will continue to be the responsibility of Mr. Poyntz who, as a Board member, now bears the title of Managing Director. *

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BOOKS

AFTERGLOW

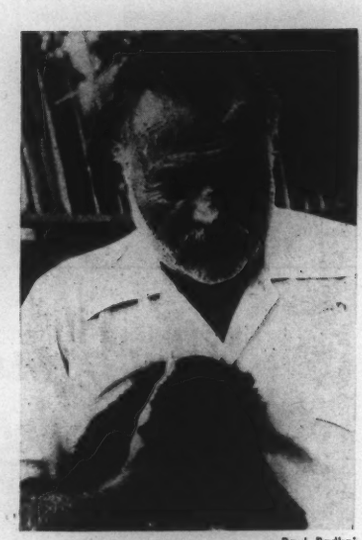
ACROSS THE RIVER AND INTO THE TREES—by Ernest Hemingway—*Saunders*—$3.75.

MOST reviewers of the Master's latest have tossed the book into the wastebasket with one hand and seized either a smoldering or a sorrowful pen with the other. The violence of opinion expressed by Hemingway's central figure has prevented objectivity. This has been especially so for those who maintain that an author's character must necessarily reflect his own opinions. Others, less concerned with the political and military knowledgeability of either Hemingway or Colonel Cantwell, are not so sure.

Plot, here, is virtually non-existent. Colonel Richard Cantwell, in Venice for a week-end from the U.S. Forces in Trieste, spends part of it duck-hunting and most of it with his girl. The girl is nineteen; he is fifty. Expecting imminent death by heart disease, the Colonel is concerned with setting his mental house in order. Through this process the author traces a gradually ebbing lust for life.

For the Colonel, the setting in order seems to mean the expression of many appallingly bitter observations on a very great many things. These range from his conviction of the total incompetence of the Allied High Command to that of Harry Truman. He bemoans the slaughter of war through blunders and indifference by incapable officers and deplores the ill-woven ambition of female war correspondents. Naming names (including Montgomery) and naming military units and formations, the Colonel lays viciously about him; some of his opinions suggest a mere poseur, others the *avocat du diable*. One dead giveaway: he is always a soldier who sees World War II through the holocaust-colored glasses of World War I.

All of these opinions have been laid by one or another of the critics at the feet of the author himself. One story goes that Hemingway, feeling physically as the Colonel did, abandoned work in progress in order to set his own house in order. The book, therefore, is said to be a thinly disguised catalogue of his final fling at the world's expense. But Hemingway lives to answer for his opinions for what they are worth. One valid literary problem he does present: is Colonel Cantwell a character who stands on his own feet?



—Paul Radkai

ERNEST HEMINGWAY

It is certain that he does. It will be easy to forget the self-consciousness of phrases ("Daughter"), the absurdly coy conversations with the portrait of the *inamorata* and even to forget some notably dull passages. But with the book finished and put down the figure of Colonel Cantwell begins slowly to come to life. There is a peculiar distillation arising from the story that has a delayed action. It is in the memory, rather than in the telling, that Cantwell becomes a full-length figure.

As the irritating aspects disappear some of the old magic is re-formed. What can be seen is Hemingway's unique power of presenting a picture of universal sadness without a coincidental feeling of futility. The Colonel becomes alive through the very pattern and process of his thinking. As with a good friend, the reader finds it easy to forget the annoying and infuriating human being and to be very sad indeed over the life and death of Colonel Cantwell. Here is the sure touch of the literary artist.

"Across The River" is not a great novel in the sense of "A Farewell to Arms". The Colonel's universal sadness is not that of Frederick Henry's. The Colonel was always a professional soldier with thinking never apart from doing. Henry, on the other hand came into soldiering as a temporary task. His was the sadness of isolation in a world insane. The Colonel never believed at any time that he would be "through with the war".

The Colonel's isolation comes from his feel of death. For a man of action the threat comes as the act itself; the attempt and not the deed confounds him. In his death is represented his final penetration to the core of life. Whether, for all mankind, that is of the quality of universality, is the problem Hemingway has set. For Cantwell, it sufficed.—*M.B.*

ACROSS THE DESK

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY—by Sir Arthur Keith—*Saunders*—$5.00.

■ This is a long, detailed and discursive autobiography. Sir Arthur Keith wrote it at the age of 81, looking back over a remarkable life devoted to anatomy and anthropology. It will be of particular interest to people interested in these special fields, and for the general reader who has plenty of leisure, it is an amiable, gentle ramble through the paths of the past.

ONE ON THE HOUSE—by Mary Lasswell—*Allen*—$3.00.

■ The three charming fuddy-duddy ladies of "High Time" and "Suds in Your Eye" have themselves a time in New York. When they lose their last dollar at the races and pick a saloon in Newark as a place to sleep, the plot germ grows by leaps and bounds. They help a young Irish bar proprietor make his saloon a going concern. Reason: they're going concerns themselves. A book for readers who like their humor-of-situation-and-character at a full boil.

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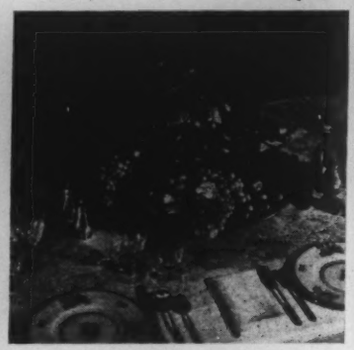
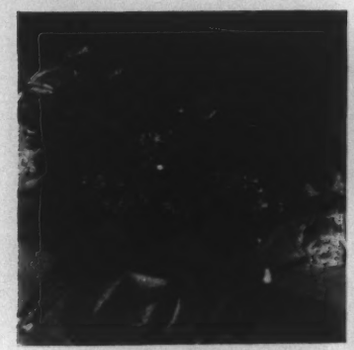


VAN GOGH-*like composition of harvest fruits, flowers, nuts, is kept low.*

Your Thanksgiving Table

by Marjorie Thompson Flint



CHARTREUSE *linen cloth is background for Wedgwood china, silver.*

KITCHEN FRAGRANCES this time of year are wonderful, quite different from those of any other season. Last-minute pickling and preserving, roasts with pungent stuffings, spicy cookies and pies and harvest vegetables . . . all contribute their essence to the autumn aroma. As kitchen manager you're bound to be as busy as the proverbial cat with nine pots to lick, for Thanksgiving . . . a day which seems to sneak up without fanfare . . . is here.

For the family dinner, simplicity, bounty and the giving of thanks are the important ingredients. Table decorations can be in tune with the harvest season—fruits, vegetables, asters and mums—or any un-frosted flower.

Menu can be traditional—turkey for the large gathering; chicken or duck for four and less. A liberal use of vegetables, relishes and pickles is called for: and *at least two* kinds of pie.

A dinner for four on Thanksgiving—
Cheese Stuffed Tomato Salad
Fried Bread
Roast Duck Orange Stuffing
Whipped Potatoes
Creamed Onions
Brussels Sprouts with Mushrooms
Pumpkin Pie Dutch Apple Pie

Cheese Stuffed Tomatoes . . . Cut large firm tomatoes in half crosswise or leave smaller ones whole, scooping out top. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and chill. Combine 1 cup cottage cheese with 1 tsp. salt, 1 tbsp. French dressing. Heap cheese on tomatoes. Serve on lettuce, garnish with cress. Serve with more French dressing. *Note:* For petal effect cut tomatoes lengthwise into six almost through. Spread slightly and stuff with cheese mixture.

Fried Bread . . . Spread devilled ham or cheese spread between unbuttered slices of bread. Cut into circles, and triangles or fingers. Fry in a small amount of hot salad oil turning until golden brown. Serve immediately.

About the Duck . . . Allow at least 1 lb. raw duck per person. Ducks have more fat and carcass than chicken and the meat is all dark. Duck doesn't always require a stuffing—quartered apples and onions can be put in the cavity while roasting and removed before serving. No trussing unless just to tie legs with cord.

To roast: Place duck, breast side up in uncovered roaster on a rack. Do not brush with fat or prick the skin. Roast at 325°F allowing 45 minutes per lb.

Orange Stuffing . . . Add 2 cups diced peeled oranges (plus juice) and 2 tbsp. grated orange rind to regular bread stuffing.

About the Vegetables . . . *Creamed onions:* Add sherry to taste to the cream sauce and sprinkle with grated nutmeg. *Brussels Sprouts and Mushrooms:* Allow 1 lb. for four servings. Cook and add ¼ lb. sautéed sliced mushrooms.

About the Pies . . . For both the pumpkin and Dutch apple, roll out pastry to fit 9" diameter pie pans and as deep pans as you have. Flute a decorative rim around the edge. Set to chill in refrigerator while making the filling. (Pumpkin Pie Recipe, opposite page.)

Dutch Apple Pie . . . Since refrigeration, no one has sour cream problems so you'll have to purchase the cream for this pie from dairy or delicatessen. It's a wonderful pie and one you'll make often after the first one.

Slice 3 cups apples and place in unbaked 9" pie shell. Mix together—

1 cup brown sugar
1 tsp. ground cinnamon
¼ tsp. ground cloves
A little nutmeg
2 tbsp. flour

Add—

1 cup thick sour cream

Pour over apples. Bake pie in 450°F oven for 10 minutes. Reduce heat to 350°F and bake 30 minutes longer, or until custard is set and the top brown. Serve warm.

Speedster:

World's Toughest Race

by Beverley Echlin

AT THE AGE of seven, cinnamon-haired Margaret Stoakes first operated a motor car. This summer, with 22 years of car wisdom behind her, she was the first Canadian woman to enter the top motor race in the world, the week-long *Rally des Alpes*.

Considered the world's toughest mountain race, the route winds over 1,900 miles of treacherous roads from Marseilles, through the Swiss Alps, northern Italy, and Austria, finishing at Cannes. Death accompanied each of the 95 cars starting the race. By time Toronto-born Margaret dropped out of the race on the third day, four people had already been killed.

Now back in her native city, Margaret recalls the gruelling adventure with an enthusiasm akin to a surgeon who has successfully delivered quintuplets. "It was wonderful, absolutely wonderful," she breathes. "You have no idea the thrill of driving sometimes as much as 110 miles an hour—we averaged 40—or how exciting it was to drive through Swiss villages at night, seeing crowds with lanterns and flags, lining the route, cheering us on."

With Margaret at the helm of the English-made, low-slung Riley was a friend, a British army captain. They took turns driving the car, and Margaret puts in, "When you weren't driving, you were poring over a road map—at night with a flashlight—saying 'turn left, turn right, watch, there's a bad corner ahead.'"

Attractive and slim, Margaret says her spine tingled most the night of the take-off. "It was July 13, and our car was number 113. Cars left the barricade at minute intervals. Over the loudspeaker came the continual drone of names and numbers. Then came our number—and we were off."

Check In

Regulations require each racer to check in at stations along the route. These "controls" are essential, ruling out short-cuts. Racers must be at controls at certain times. For each minute behind control-checking-in, points are added to the original starting point of zero. The racer with least points, wins.

When Margaret talks, she uses hands, shoulders and eyebrows to express herself. Bringing all to fore, she says: "For the first 20 minutes after we started, we didn't pass a car. Then it began, one right after another, we zoomed by them. When we got to the first control, we were 45 minutes ahead—something completely unheard of."

Margaret unravels a story that would straighten a Negro's hair. Driving on unfamiliar roads, that rise and fall 3,000 to 8,000 feet; shooting over the Wall of Death, a road on a 60 degree angle; seeing cars (she saw two) hurtle over precipices. She gasps whenever she thinks of French and Italian drivers—"They are out to win or die."

On the third day, 8,000 feet up in the Alps, the brakes failed in the young Canadian's car. "It wasn't as dangerous as it sounds. There was no near-death angle in it. But it was heart-breaking, we did have a good chance of winning." As it was, a young Englishman, Ian Appleyard, honeymooning with his wife, won the race driving a Jaguar XK-120.

Does Margaret find it dull, back in Canada? She is philosophical. "Certainly it was exciting, but so is a good party. And after all, any excitement passes, doesn't it?"

Innovations:

ON THEIR TOES

IMPORTED from Paris are some quite arresting, decorative plates. They come from *Le Tallec*, an old decorating shop, famous for their hand-painted china in both antique and modern style. Latest novelty is fine porcelain plates decorated with sketches, in color, of dancers of the Paris Ballet in various costumes.

BALLET DANCERS *decorate plates.*

■ Now you can carry your chessmen around in your pocket. There's a new Aero pocket chess set. Brought out by the Scotch but not for just economy sake. It's practical, for taking on trips—train or air. The chessmen are made of fine quality thermoplastic material with ebony or ivory finish. Box has detachable lid, with the board mounted in the base. The men stand ½" high.

■ And now you can get your thermos bottle in Tartan colors! The latest model of the "Frezeheat" vacuum flasks come in four gay Tartan plaids.

Food:

PUMPKIN PIE

THIS is the recipe referred to on page 26.

- 1¼ cups cooked or canned pumpkin (well drained)
- ¾ cup brown sugar
- ¾ tsp. salt
- ¾ tsp. nutmeg
- ¾ tsp. ginger
- 1¼ tsps. cinnamon
- 2 tbsp. corn syrup
- 3 eggs, beaten slightly
- 2/3 cup milk
- 1 cup evaporated milk

Combine well drained pumpkin with sugar, salt, spices and corn syrup. Beat eggs, add milk and evaporated milk. Combine thoroughly with pumpkin mixture. Pour into chilled unbaked pastry shell. Place pie on lowest rack in oven preheated to 450°F, then reduce oven temperature to 350°F. Bake until pumpkin custard is set, or until silver knife inserted in center comes out clean (approximately 50 to 55 minutes).

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WRITERS' CHAMP

WINNER of the Canadian Women's Press Club Award is **Edna Staebler** of Kitchener, Ont. Ex-reporter for the *Kitchener - Waterloo Record*, Edna now registers for voting as a "housewife"; won her award for an article in *Maclean's Magazine* about the Mennonites, entitled "How to Live Without Wars and Wedding Rings." At present she is working on a book about Cape Breton.

EDNA STAEBLER

■ The Junior CWPC award — new this year — was a tie between two young reporters, **Marilyn Bell** of Toronto's *Telegram* and **June Doman** of the *Hamilton News*. Marilyn is a grad of the U of Western Ontario School of Journalism; June, an English girl, is on leave in England.

■ In the writing news, too, is **Louise Riley**, a native Albertan. Louise's book, "The Mystery Horse" was recently published by Copp Clark; is for children and about horses and the Canadian West.

■ **Princess Anne** has started a trend. The registrar of births in North London says that parents all seem to want their girls to have Anne for a second name. And the "e" goes on. For years the smart way was Ann.

■ A friendly gesture to our year-old Province is McGill University's award to **Shirley Ann Frew** of Grand Falls, Newfoundland. This J. W. McConnell Memorial Scholarship is to provide leading Canadians from all provinces with the opportunity to gain training to serve Canada more fully. So Shirley as top Newfoundland student will be granted four years' tuition at McGill.

■ **Klara M. Hankinson** of Weymouth, NS, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of nurses at the New England Deaconess Hospital in Boston, Mass. Klara just recently received her BSc in Nursing Education from Boston University.

■ Don't often hear of a 71st wedding anniversary. **Mrs. D. Frank Roy** and her husband just celebrated theirs. They still live in the white brick farm house in Brant County, Ont., which Frank built for his bride.

■ All summer she'd been working quietly at a canning factory. Then things happened to **Noreen Donaldson** of Vancouver. The male President of UBC's Alma Mater Society went to Texas on a scholarship. As "Vice" Noreen automatically found herself the first woman head of AMS in 30 years; hopped a plane to the Quebec conference of National Federation of Canadian University students.

■ Torontonian **Bea Lennard** has reversed the usual West-to-East trek of actors. She went to Vancouver this summer, appeared in Theatre Under the Stars and is to play in Vancouver Stage Society's October arena production of "Light Up the Sky."

THE LIGHTER SIDE

The Nation's Piggy-Bank

by Mary Lowrey Ross

"THE consumer," said my friend Miss A. sadly, "is utterly friendless." She closed her eyes and, placing her hand on her chest, heaved alarmingly. "Heartburn," she said. "Dr. Hutch tells me I must try to avoid worrying. Hup, pardon me."

"It's a nice day," I said. "Put on your hat and come chain-store crawling with me."

Miss A. shook her head. "It would just depress me. Besides I have to finish my household accounts," she said, and returned to her books. Presently she looked up. "Has it ever struck you," she asked, "that the consumer has absolutely no relation to anybody? The voter has a relation to the Government, the Government has a relation to the distributor, the distributor has a relation to the producer. The packer can refuse the butcher, the butcher can refuse the farmer, the farmer can refuse to part with his stock or milk his cows. The consumer has no margin of refusal whatever."

"Still he does have a sort of relationship," I said. "His relationship is to pay for the increases."

"The relationship of a piggy-bank to a greedy infant," Miss A. pointed out. "And mark my words, one of these days the nation is going to pick up its piggy-bank and find out it won't rattle any more."

"OH WELL, things work out," I said. "Take milk for instance. Eventually milk will become so expensive that no one can buy it and it will all have to be converted into plastics. Lack of calcium will result in national tooth-decay. In time this will start an agitation for socialized dentistry. Socialized dentistry will have to be paid for out of taxes and excess profits. So in the long run the very men who are now hoisting the price of milk will have to help pay for your new dentures. Probably made of lovely milk plastic."

"I'm afraid I can't wait that long," Miss A. said. "No, as I see it there are only two courses for the consumer. He must either stop using milk altogether or arrange for his own supply."

"How?" I asked.

"Simply buy a cow," Miss A. said.

I considered. "It's an interesting idea," I said, "but wouldn't it make things a little crowded?"

"My idea," Miss A. explained, "is to buy a cow and then find a good home for it with people who would agree to supply themselves and me at a reasonable rate. No doubt I would make an arrangement with a local dairy to bottle and distribute any surplus." She looked at me thoughtfully. "You have a nice big backyard," she said, "and plenty of space in the other side of the garage."

"You mean I'm to take care of this cow?" I asked and added rather indignantly, "What will you do?"

"I'll take care of the books," Miss A. said. "It will be a great interest for both of us."

I said it would certainly be a solution. "But after all, a *cow!* I mean to say, a cow's a pretty big proposition."

"I always understood you were fond of animals," Miss A. said.

"OH, I AM," I said. "That's the trouble. Animals know it and take advantage of me. I wouldn't have a cow a week before it would be wanting to sleep on the foot of my bed. Why only last week—"

"Well never mind," Miss A. said, "I can see you're not interested. As it happens I know a little woman in Weston who would be ideal. Farm experience, fond of animals—"

"That's nice," I said rather nettled. "You don't know a little woman in Oakville, do you, who can bake bread and would be interested in competing with General Bakeries? Or a little woman in Brazil who would like to raise coffee in her back-yard to supply private customers in Toronto?"

"I am quite aware of all the difficulties," Miss A. said rather stiffly. "The point is that if the consumer is to attain any status or attach himself to any form of reality, he will simply have to move into another category. Otherwise he will never be anything but a bookkeeping abstraction in the mind of a government economist."

WHEN I met Miss A. for lunch a few days later I asked her at once about her plans for moving into the producer class. She admitted she hadn't done anything about it.

"I've been far from well," she said. "Dr. Hutch has put me on a bland diet and forbidden me to read any reports of the Milk Control Board or the Milk Producers' League, or any editorials about Mr. Abbott's new sales-tax policy." She picked up the menu, "I'll just have a glass of milk and a very small custard," she said.

"Guess I'll have the same," I said, "I'm feeling far from well myself."

Lunch arrived, looking rather small and bleak. I raised my glass. "Well," I said, "milk from contented dairies." Miss A. smiled without cheer. "Whoever heard of a contented dairy?" she asked.

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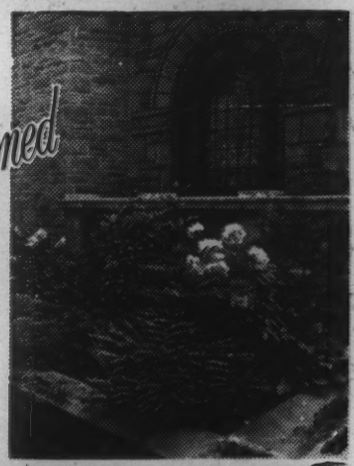

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● The very fine and elaborate silver tea caddy shown above is one of a set of three made by Daniel Smith and Robert Sharp of London in 1768, at the height of English rococo. This style was popular in England for only about ten years. Photo courtesy of Royal Ontario Museum.

Quotes:

SOCIAL MIXMASTER

WOMEN—how to type them, how to treat them, according to one writer:

"Clinging Vine—coy . . . thoroughly feminine . . . never talks to strange men . . . yearns for a big, strong male creature. Treatment: little attentions.

"Prom Princess—thrives on stag lines . . . beautiful . . . heavy necker . . . good dancer. Treatment: spend money like water.

"Home Girl—helps her mother . . . goes in for charity . . . interested in simple, domestic things. Treatment: let her cook for you.

"Girl Mom Wants You to Date—her mother is your mother's best friend . . . can't wangle dates on her own . . . giggles. Treatment: guard your tongue.

"Working Girl—independent . . . enjoys long serious talks . . . likes dancing, c o m r a d e l y atmosphere. Treatment: let her drive the car.

"Puritan—aloof . . . silent . . . sits on the far side of the seat . . . avoids dark corners. Treatment: plant one of your best on her lips.

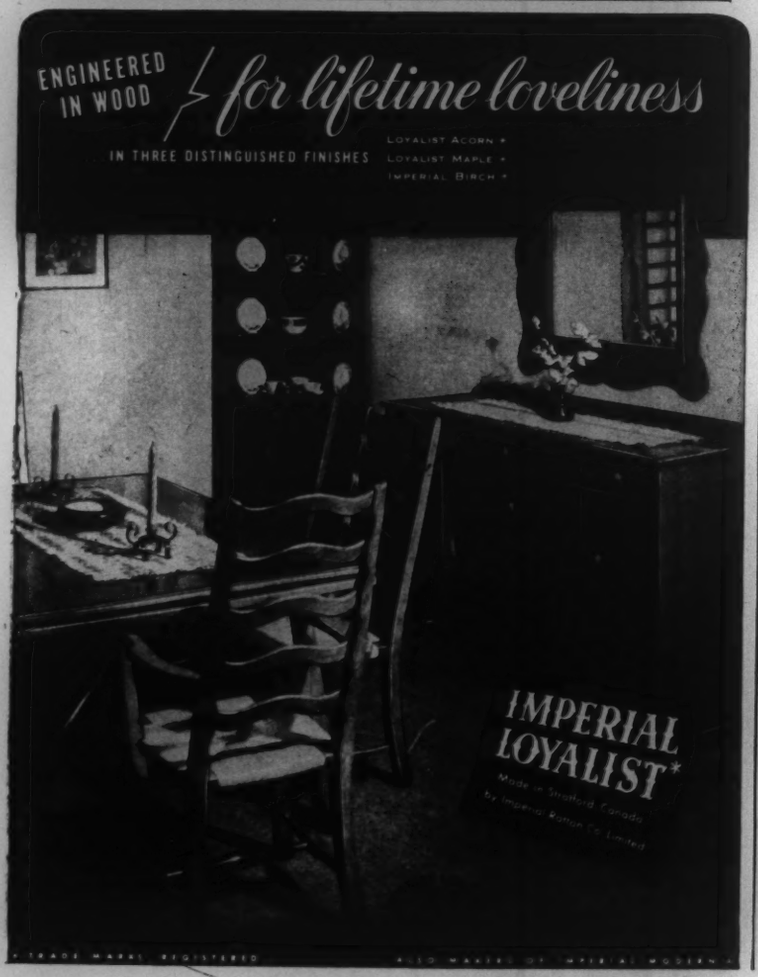
"Career Girl—talks of Van Gogh, Bach, Maugham . . . may try to reform you. Treatment: be a fascinated listener.

"Sports Girl — naturally aggressive . . . shiny nose . . . a pushover for any handsome polo player. Treatment: bring out your sport-page clippings."

—In "Guidebook for the Young Man About Town", by Norton Jonathan (Winston, $2.75).

■ "The pendulum is swinging away from the preoccupation with vitamins and returning to emphasis on sufficient (but not over-abundant) calories, on amino acids, and on minerals —in short, to put emphasis on the whole thing and a balanced dietary.

"Gone are the days when we could say that the presence of a particular vitamin in the diet prevents the corresponding deficiency disease, and conversely that the absence of the vitamin necessarily results in the development of that disease."—Dr. L. B. Pett in the Canadian Medical Association Journal.



Brain-Teaser:

Look Before You Leap

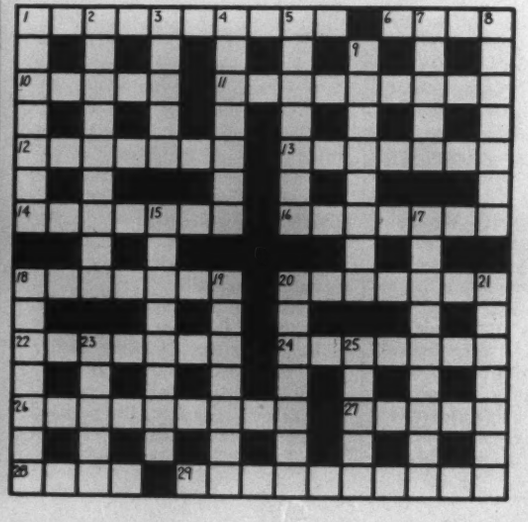
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. See 29.
6. See 29.
10. A part quite often is, although only half abstracted. (5)
11. See 29.
12. 1540 yds. to the next milestone, having gone this far. (7)
13. See 29.
14. Slight girl conceals a weapon. (7)
16. and 15. Burns wondered how they could bloom sae fresh and fair. (2,5,3,5)
18. Resolves made by Dec. 13th. (7)
20. Toasts "uncle"? (7)
22. The tale of a double-dyed villain should be highly so. (7)
24. Peter is getting a reprieve. (7)
26. And her pep is divine. (9)
27. A departmental expert? (5)
28. See 29.
29. 6, 11, 13, 1 across, 28 and 25 down. Suggests the value of antiques to marriage-minded maidens? (2,2,6,2,2,2,3,4,7,4,1,5,4,5)

DOWN

1. It rolls on the green. (7)
2. A joint condition. (9)
3. Dad and I, having nothing, say goodbye to Italy. (5)
4. You can practically C the vitamins in them! (7)
5. Similar to the sun Coward-ly Englishmen can take. (7)
7. Can you look a pie in the face with such an animal inside? (5)
8. Sensing a readjustment? (7)
9. One always imagines his 13, 6 so. (8)
15. See 16.
17. Gentle gin. (anagram) (9)
18. A medical mixture. (7)
19. "The melancholy days are come, the . . . of the year". (7)
20. Fashionable at Easter. (7)
21. Does the under-cover agent always have one? (7)
23. Arsène, the flower of Leblanc. (5)
25. See 29.



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Startling
6. Shave
10. Pipits
11. Tannings
12. Perl
13. Twain
14. Cult
15. Astringent
18. Tiny
19. Reno
21. Advantages
24. Edit
25. Genie
26. Race
28. Leap-frog
29. Impair
30. Close
31. Freemason

DOWN

2. Twine
3. Rainier
4. Lusitania
5. Nitrate
7. Haircut
8. Vigilante
9. Anon
16. Speedwell
17. Tangerine
20. Octopus
22. Vinegar
23. Agrippa
25. Garb
27. Cairo

(125)

The New Look for Canadian Exports

Stepped-Up Defence Spending South of the Border Is Bound to Affect Our Trade with the U.S.

—CPR

PULP WOOD: *Even the already big U. S. dollar earners will expand.*

by R. L. Hoadley

New York.

THE U.S. defence program has given a new look to the Canadian export picture. Rearmament, catapulted on an already booming economy in the States, assures high level Canadian exports for another three to five years.

Canada's exports to the United States have been running at record peacetime volume this year—30 per cent ahead of 1949. But Canadian business had one eye cocked to the economic weather vane throughout the first half of 1950, knowing that a sizeable recession in American business could quickly puncture the trade boom.

R. L. HOADLEY

There was good reason to wonder how long capacity steel operations and the record-breaking demand for housing, automobiles, and television sets would continue. The defence program gives the answer by suddenly re-enacting the economic drama of the 1940 re-armament program. Korea made startling changes in the U.S. defence budget (see chart).

Government officials estimate that overall defence costs, military and economic, may jump to $50 billion a year in the fiscal years 1952 and 1953.

The peak rate in defence spending, barring total war, will not be reached until mid-1951 at the earliest. Under the latest blueprints, appropriations for actual military supplies for United States forces, our allies and the security stockpile, will amount to about $20 billion in the 1951 fiscal year. Another $14 billion is to be provided for military pay and overhead.

Probably not more than 75 per cent of the $20 billion for military supplies actually will be spent by next July. The remainder will be carried over in the next fiscal year. Under the present timetable probably less than 20 per cent of the $20 billion will be spent about 55 or 60 per cent will be spent in the remainder of this calendar year; in the first half of 1951, with more deliveries in the second quarter than in the first.

The need for Canadian materials for the huge defence program will be not only large but also sustained. Already the military emergency is being reflected in foreign trade statistics with the purchase of products from abroad padding out the supply of goods available in the U.S.

Canadian imports from the States were almost unchanged in the first six months of 1950, but Canadian sales to the U.S. in the same period soared 31 per cent to a total of more than $905 million. Metal imports jumped to $110 million against $97 million in May, while wood and paper imports increased to $100 million from $97 million.

Total U.S. imports hit an annual rate of $7.6 billion. That's the best half year yet. June imports alone were $686 million, the second highest monthly import total on record. And that was before increased stockpiling came into the picture.

Two major wars since 1917 together with several industrial booms have alarmingly depleted American resources of strategic minerals. No wonder that the U.S. Munitions Board is already Canada's largest single customer for non-ferrous metals. And since the Korean trouble flared up, the Board is stepping up its buying for such base metals as nickel, copper, lead, zinc, and aluminum.

What is the status of the Board's stockpiling program? Little more than one-half of the strategic materials needed by the U.S. to fight an all-out war have been stockpiled or are on order. Last June the stock-pile was only 38 per cent completed. A goal of 59 per cent completion for the 1951 fiscal year was set before the Korean crisis. Now the Government hopes to have the stockpile 74 per cent completed by June 30, 1951. To meet this stepped-up goal, the Government is boosting fiscal 1951 stockpile funds from $740 million to $1,340 million. Last year's appropriation was $675 million.

When the stockpile program was set up, the purchase of four billion dollars worth of foreign material was intended. So far only $1,556 million worth is actually in the bins. The 1951 appropriations probably will be boosted again towards the end of this calendar year.

The "Buy American" restrictions on the purchase of critical materials for the stockpile have been removed so that these materials can be purchased anywhere in the world with no limitation on price. Since 1947, purchase of these materials has been limited to 25 per cent above the market price as a result of a Treasury Department directive. Until now Treasury officials had interpreted the Buy American Act to mean that any price paid above this figure would be "unreasonable."

—Kenneth Roberts

Canadian Metal

Metal prices have been so satisfactory recently that Canadian metal producers have been striving for greater output. Nevertheless, with assurance that there will be a heavy demand for base metals at good prices over a period of years, output could be further increased in Canada by expansion of operations at some of the more promising properties and equipping new mines for production.

Aluminum bids fair to be one of the major, if not the biggest defence bottleneck. That lends significance to the fact that Canada is the world's largest producer of primary aluminum. The U.S. industry recently has been importing about 30 per cent of its requirements from Canada. But that will not be enough to satisfy the accelerated demand.

The Canadian aluminum industry came forward with a proposal to supply 440 million pounds of the light metal over a three year period at a price of better than $75 million. The two smaller U.S. aluminum concerns would rather have Washington finance additional plants for them than buy extra tonnage from Canada. At this writing no decision has been made on the offer. But even if additional plant capacity is built in the States—a time consuming process—more and more

CONTINUED ON PAGE 35

R. L. HOADLEY, *Assistant Financial Editor of the* New York Herald-Tribune, *is SN's correspondent in New York.*

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BUSINESS ANGLE

Defence a Permanent Load

WHERE do we stand now? In a position, maybe, in which we have more or less permanently to devote a lot of our productive effort and resources and money to maintaining a state of defence against possible aggression?

A new and surprising position—for us. Not for Britain and France, from whose loins most of us sprang. They ought to know (though they probably don't) what it has cost in terms of lowered living standards. Britannia ruled the waves, but the cost of supporting the Royal Navy kept chickens out of many British pots.

Have we, henceforth, to carry a defence burden like that?

We don't know; nobody knows. All we know now is that we and the West have to build up our defences or we may be overwhelmed. Also that we shall have to maintain those defences as long as the danger exists.

So from now on defence has No. 1 priority. Maybe we can take it in our stride; our productive capacity is much greater than it was ten years ago. But anything that gets in its way, or threatens to do so, must be sacrificed, at least for the present. That means non-essential public works and non-essential consumer goods like automobiles and refrigerators, to the extent and for the period of time that materials and labor requirements dictate.

Thus business is today operating under new and strange conditions, to which there may be no end for a long time. All this does not mean that there will not be plenty of orders for business and jobs for workers. But it does mean that our national standard of living will decline as a result of diverting productive effort to non-socially-useful purposes, or at best will not advance as it would have otherwise.

Ready For It

Against this prospect of a fall in our standard of living there is the fact that we are particularly well placed at the moment to meet such a situation. As the Bank of Nova Scotia's Monthly Review points out, the Canadian economy is currently not only producing much the highest standard of living in its history but is also adding rapidly to its capacity to produce.

Canada's annual physical production has increased by about 70 per cent over the decade from 1939 to 1949, the bank tells us. This has been achieved by a working force which increased by only 18 per cent (but which in contrast to 1939 was fully employed; employment rose by 35 per cent over the decade). This increase in production reflects a more effective use of the working force and, notably, a greater utilization of labor-saving equipment, which latter is in turn a reflection of the large capital investment of the last four years, not only in industry but also in agriculture where a considerably smaller working force is now turning out a larger production than in prewar days.

Of course Canadians are consuming a lot more than they used to. The bank's review states that the physical volume of personal consumption in 1949 was some 75 per cent larger than in 1939 and about 85 per cent greater than in 1929. Allowing for the increase in population, consumption per head in real terms in 1949 was nearly 50 per cent greater than in 1939 and 40 per cent in excess of 1929. While the greatest proportionate rise was in durable goods, a large part of the improvement in living standards has been in the form of better diet and more clothing.

Bright Economic Picture

The all-over Canadian picture is a remarkably favorable one, the bank says. As a prime factor in the largely increased volume and rate of production, it draws attention to the big rise in capital investment in recent years; last year it amounted to around 20 per cent of the gross national product. But the bank finds that the renewed upward movement of prices, the increasing demands from the United States, and the step-up in defence plans indicate that the total demands on the national productive capacity are again becoming excessive. It concludes: "If the tendency today in Canada is toward inflation—as it is—it is not because there is any weakness in the record of production but rather because so much is being demanded."

The Government is watching these pressures, and will use its control powers, largely through materials allocations, to reduce them when necessary. This is likely to involve a cut in our national standard of living. But it will be imperceptible in its early stages, and in any case we are rich and fat now, nationally if not individually.

—J. Steele

by **P. M. Richards**

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NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1¼%, being twelve and one-half cents per share and at the rate of 5% per annum on the paid-up capital stock of the Company, has been declared for the quarter year ending Sept. 30th, 1950, payable Oct. 16th, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1950. By order of the Board.

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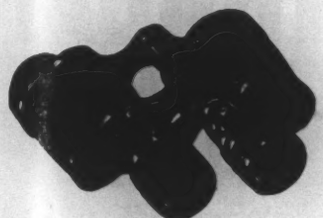

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The Cunningham Formula

Pharmacies Emphasizing Pharmaceuticals, And Profit-Sharing Paid Dividends

by Robert Francis

GEORGE CUNNINGHAM, a man who believes pharmacies should sell more pharmaceutical products and less chocolates, toys and soda pop, is going to try to bring back some of the glamorous feeling of the old days by putting those colored globes in his windows again.

This is going to run him to quite a few globes and many gallons of colored water, because Cunningham has built a string of 38 pharmacies in Vancouver and other West Coast towns since he started with a single store in 1911.

The colored bottles in his windows, Cunningham believes, will give the customer the feeling that here is an enterprise devoted to the modern counterpart of all the ancient arts of healing, and not one principally engaged in merchandising cigar lighters, pulp fiction and ham on rye.

—Marlow

GEORGE CUNNINGHAM

"Our newly renovated outlets put the emphasis on the dispensary," he points out. "It's right there in sight of the customer. We like to think it's more important than the vanity counter."

Cunningham, who is a bit of a philosopher, has proved there is something in his system by turning over retail sales of $4 million in 1949, which works out at better than $100,000 per outlet.

The other part of the Cunningham formula is to treat his 400 employees better than they believe they would be treated elsewhere. He does this by keeping their wages about the same as those paid for the same work in other concerns, and in addition, cutting the employees in on the firm's profits. He calls this his success-sharing plan. It's an arrangement which gives an employee the benefit of the firm's progress, to which he has presumably contributed.

Does it help the firm? Here's what one employee says about it: "We keep at it hard because we know we're going to divide 33 cents out of every dollar of profit on the goods we sell. At the same time, we know that if one of us drops a tin through a $20 glass counter, that's about $7 gone from our share."

To encourage employees to make a life work of pharmacy, length of service increases a man's share in the profits, as well as his wages. Employees are allotted units, two for a person getting under $120 a month, three for a person up to $179 and four for those making $180 and up. The total number of units is divided into one third of the profits. Last year the employees' share came to $93,000.

Further to keep his people's minds on their prescriptions and their service, Cunningham has tried to relieve them of concern for the future, through a pension scheme.

This started in 1945, with the firm buying government annuities for any employee who wanted them. Cunningham is laying out nearly $200,000 to pay up back pensions for past services. Today, at a cost of 5 per cent of the salary, plus the same contribution from the firm, there's a pension for men at 65 and women at 60. Unemployment insurance, plus accident and sickness protection, round out the program for Cunningham employees.

Biggest Deal

The man who runs this show does it from a modest office in a smart new building at Broadway and Cambie, a few paces from Vancouver's city hall.

Born in North Dakota 61 years ago, he has spent most of his time out West with some years out to study his profession at the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

It was a one-man, one-store enterprise which the young pharmacist opened before his 22nd birthday in the west end of Vancouver. Today, he likes to say, he's serving the third and fourth generations of his original customers. The firm grew gradually until, in 1939, Cunningham pulled his biggest deal in buying out the 23 stores of the Vancouver Drug Company.

Today it takes George Cunningham all his time to keep up with his reading in trade publications, to see to the administration of his medicinal empire, and to mind his community responsibilities. He plays golf on Wednesdays, gets to the Kiwanis luncheon, smokes a 20-cent cigar and sits on the Board of Governors of the University of BC. His other activities include sitting on the Boards of the BC Electric Railway Co., and the Metropolitan Health Board.

He hasn't much time these days to dodge out to the lab and help the boys knock together a prescription, but he still gets a bang out of the intriguing colors and smells and the mysteries of chemistry in the lab and warehouse. That could be why he's having those colored bottles put back in his pharmacy windows.

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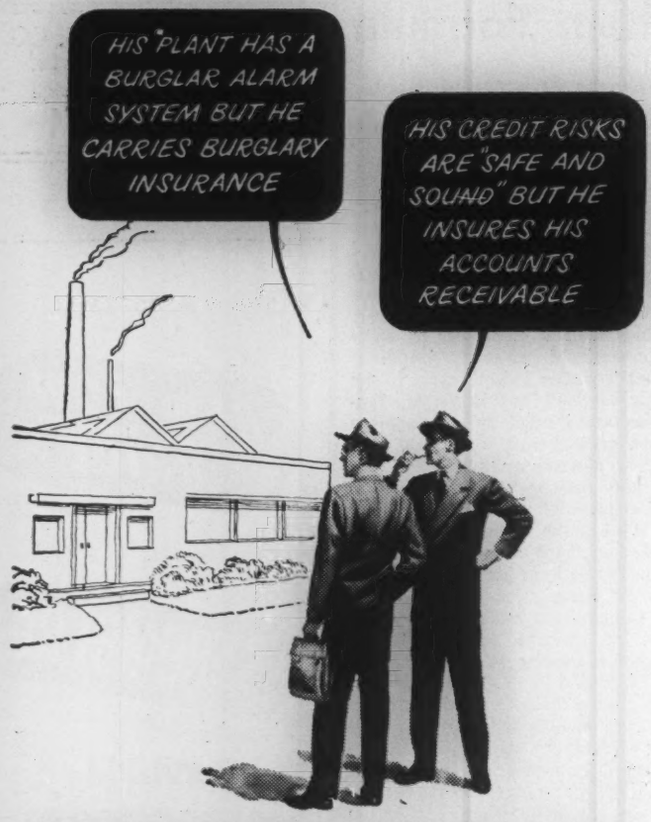
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DIVIDEND NO. 241

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Thirty Cents (30c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October, 1950, payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Wednesday, the 1st day of November next, to shareholders of record 30th September, 1950.

By order of the Board.

L. S. MACKERSY,
General Manager.

Toronto, 13th September, 1950.

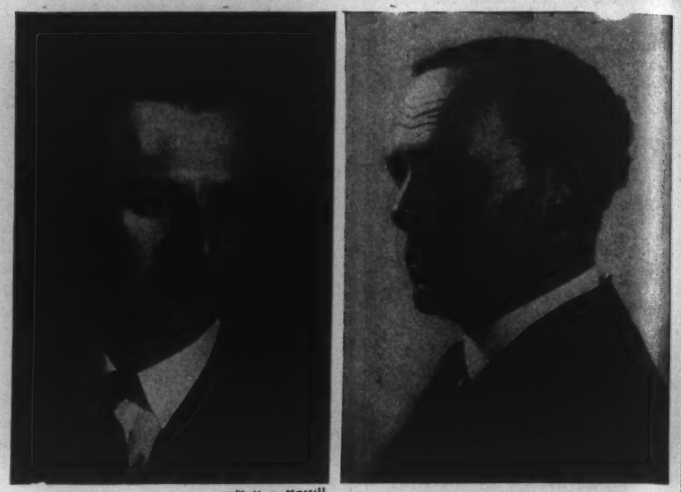
NATIONAL STEEL CAR CORPORATION LIMITED

Notice of Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a special dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share has been declared payable on October 15, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 27, 1950.

By Order of the Board.

H. J. FARNAN, Secretary.



—Notman & Merrill

BOOK BUSINESS

W. H. SMITH AND SON, old time (since 1792) English book people opened their first Canadian shop last week in Toronto. Booksellers to the world, Smith's has 1,400 retail outlets in England, two on the Continent. They have 72 wholesale houses, including one in Cairo. Governing Director is the Hon. David Smith (r); Manager of the Canadian branch is navy veteran E. H. W. Williamson (l).

CAN. BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY

INCREASINGLY the big question was the trend of prices. How far and how fast? Rises in many fields, from milk to automobiles, appeared to be only the forerunners in a wider advance necessitated or stimulated by rising production costs, tightening supplies and strong demand. Executives responsible for price and wage policies worried, purchasing agents bit their nails, the little man—the ultimate consumer—watched uneasily, conscious that things were happening that threatened his very basis of existence.

The attitude of labor would be the most compelling influence on prices; management did not find it reassuring. Organized labor was never more aware of its power, or more insistent in its position that the workers' purchasing power must be protected by continuing wage increases. The unions would not admit that rising wage costs were themselves a prime factor in the price rise; neither they nor management expected that labor productivity would rise sufficiently to offset rises in labor costs.

Since the defence program had to be protected, it was clear that Government would have to use its powers of control if price increases seemed to be getting out of hand.

Oil:

PRICE DROP

TALKING to Winnipeg Rotarians one day last week, Imperial Oil's Executive Vice-President, John White, had what for these times was a pretty unique topic: lower prices. He admitted that "no one can predict . . . prices in times like these," but, speaking for his own company, he said that the wholesale price of gasoline to Manitoba and Saskatchewan buyers would be kept down by four or five cents a gallon this fall. Lower transportation costs were the reason.

The Interprovincial Pipe Line Co. was putting the finishing touches on the 775-mile Canadian section of the Edmonton-Great Lakes oil pipe line. Some U.S. machinery and personnel brought to Canada for the job were

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already on their way home. Next week, temporary pumping units at Edmonton will start filling and testing the Edmonton-Regina section.

Meanwhile, on the section of the line in the U.S., there were still about two weeks of work required to complete the 322-mile section of the line down there. Oil men expected the full system would be in operation by the year-end. There would be a clear path, then, for Alberta crude oil to the 1,800,000-barrel storage tanks at Superior Wis.

The good news White had for prairie consumers wasn't coming to consumers on the eastern end of the line. The Imperial Oil executive pointed out that Alberta oil producers would have to take a lower price at the well in order to compete in the eastern market even with the help of the pipe line: there would be no price reductions for Ontario consumers.

CANADIAN EXPORTS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 31

aluminum will be brought in from Canada as it was in World War II.

Modern wars are wars of metals. The U.S. steel industry was producing at capacity even before the Korean crisis developed. Steel is not stockpiled. If the Korean crisis develops into World War III, the new Steep Rock reserves will help relieve the pressure on dwindling Mesabi iron ore reserves in the States. Shipments from one mine alone at Steep Rock will reach a record 1,300,000 tons and production probably in time can be stepped up to 10 million tons a year. Ore recently found in South America cannot easily be delivered to the U.S. in times of conflict, so Canadian iron ores may prove to be the answer to the iron ore problem. The expanding need for iron ore sources could conceivably result in a decision to rush the Labrador iron ore project and to awaken U.S. Congress to the need of giving the green light to the St. Lawrence seaway.

Chemical imports from Canada are rapidly increasing and will rise further to meet the demand for such materials as nitrogen, fertilizers, industrial acids, coal tar products, and plastic raw materials. There is plenty of room for accelerating Canadian chemical sales to the States where the demand exceeds the domestic supply in numerous items.

Beef, fish, lumber, pulp and paper are other famous Canadian exports which can and probably will be greatly augmented as the tempo of the defence program increases.

Still to be determined is the amount of arms the U.S. will order from Canada. From $15-25 million worth was the pre-Korean figure. Not until defence officials at the Pentagon have time to catch their breath can there be any accurate idea of what the new over-all figure will be.

A $10 million order for naval guns has been rumored . . . the American subsidiary of Massey Harris has pilot orders for howitzer motor carriages . . . the ECA is aiding in financing the aluminum plant in Jamaica planned by Aluminium Ltd. . . . an American order for Canadian-built jets valued at "considerably in excess" of $100 million is projected.

The long-range impact on Canada of the American defence program will not be fully apparent for six months. But it is evident that a steady climb in the flow of materials and goods across the border will take place over the coming years.

BURNS & CO. LIMITED

Dividend Notice

The fourth quarterly dividend of 40c a share on Class "A" and "B" shares of Burns & Co. Limited will be paid October 28th, 1950, to all shareholders of record as of October 7th, 1950.

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TWINS AND THE COUNTY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

courts, is just two years away from retirement. Courtesy letters instead of fines for visiting traffic offenders have proved to be good for public relations.

Waterloo is a newly-incorporated city of more than 10,000 population, with a tire-and-battery man for mayor, Vernon Bauman. Westmount, a plushy residential section it shares with Kitchener, is its pride and joy. Police Chief C. E. Moreau and his eight men good and true have no difficulty extending the long arm of the law to citizens and visitors.

The Twin City labor picture is tranquil on the surface but not without its bumps behind closed doors. Take-home pay runs to a $43 weekly average in salary and wages or $40 in wages only. "The peak is not reached yet," one personnel man predicts. There is not the rapid hiring and firing or competition for labor that exists in the mass-production centres. "Besides, the dollar goes farther than in the big places." There have been no strikes for three years.

The Twin City Labor Council claims 8,500 members in the heavy industries, while the Trades and Labor Council lists 3,500 members in the crafts. "We're well advanced on social security, hospitalization and other benefits," says Trades-and-Labor boss Jack Rutherford who has just signed a new agreement with the mayor.

Twin City sick and injured are succored in two fine hospitals, St. Mary's (RC) and K-W Hospital. The latter will open a new $3-million wing in January, accommodating 325 more patients. Administrator G. F. Friesen is hard-put to convince council and taxpayers that his "firsts in Canada" are necessary. But he's doing it.

The City of Galt is 11 miles south of the county seat on good highway; its mayor is dairyman J. M. Moffatt. Over a third of this city's 18,000 population comprises workingmen and women in 82 diversified industries. The passing parade calls Galt "a beautiful city."

Young blood is stimulating Galt's two main interests: its business and its horse show, one of the largest outdoor meets of its kind in the country. Galt Fall Fair, also held in Dickson Park, is now Class A.

Like many more of its lovely buildings, Galt Collegiate is built of rock quarried from the banks of the Grand. A spur of the CPR literally passes through its auditorium and the night train from Windsor has a disturbing way of whistling at performers during plays and concerts.

Waterloo Hub

Preston, three miles away yet almost a twin, so closely connected is it, calls itself "The Hub of Waterloo County." Like Galt, it prides itself in its industries and institutions. Its service clubs, like their confederates throughout the county, play daddy to the young fry.

Preston is proud of little things like the door it made for the Bank of Canada at Ottawa and the 17,000 seats it made for the CNE grandstand.

Preston hotels profitably exploit the mineral springs coursing through their foundations. It's mayor, J. H. "Barney" Reist, is a Galt office manager.

There are other important centres looking to Kitchener as their county seat. To the north is Elmira, "Canada's first weedless town." A recreation council keeps its friendly people out of mischief after working hours. To the west is New Hamburg, home of the Canadian Racing Derby, which brings 10,000 harness fans to the village every August. East of Preston is the busy manufacturing and good-looking town of Hespeler.

The county is divided into five townships: Waterloo, Woolwich, Wellesley, Wilmot and North Dumfries. Each township has elements of nationality and religion all its own. There are 12 different conferences of the Mennonite faith alone which gives some idea of the difficulty of solving all problems to the satisfaction of all concerned. As Waterloo County Warden Ford Willson puts it, "you just have to take your time."

Mr. Willson lives in Preston where the snappy Scout House Band has its home. With heads high and shoulders back, its bare-kneed lads toot the town's name up and down Canada and the U.S. Between their silvery notes, their bugles sing, "Come to Waterloo County and see for yourself!"

Suffering from Fractured Ribs, Man Stops Runaway Horse

Auguste Prenovost, of Montreal, Que., WINS DOW AWARD

On an early summer day Auguste Prenovost was strolling down Marie Anne Street in Montreal. At the corner of Rivard Street — a busy intersection — Prenovost suddenly became aware of a commotion. A horse-driven bakery wagon was careening down the street at an unusually fast clip. And it had no driver!

Something had frightened the animal who was now dragging the vehicle in a crazy fashion right down into the main traffic centre. Prenovost could see children playing on the sidewalks . . . people crossing the street . . . automobiles, bicycles. He knew that disaster, probably tragedy, was not far away.

Although still suffering from fractured ribs sustained in a previous accident, Auguste Prenovost wasted no time thinking of his own safety. Throwing himself at the horse's reins, he was dragged several yards before he was able, finally, to bring the wild ride to a halt. For deeds such as this, more than 200 Canadians have been presented with The Dow Award since its inception in April, 1946.

THE DOW AWARD is a citation presented for acts of outstanding heroism and includes, as a tangible expression of appreciation, a $100 Canada Savings Bond. The Dow Award Committee, a group of editors of leading Canadian daily newspapers, selects Award winners from recommendations made by a nationally known news organization.

THE Dow AWARD

DOW BREWERY • MONTREAL

BA-1908

BUSINESS BRIEFS

CONSTRUCTION of a new $7½ million plant is under way in Toronto. **Frigidaire Products of Canada Ltd.** are setting up a single storey factory and a two storey office on the same site. Altogether the project will cover 550,000 square feet of floor space. Arrangements have been made to serve the Frigidaire plant and the adjacent industrial area by railroad.

CONTROLLING interest in the capital stock of Vancouver's **McLennan, McFeely and Prior Ltd.** has been acquired by the **J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co. Ltd.** Both companies have been in the merchandising business for a long time by Canadian standards; the Ashdowns started in 1869, and "Mc & Mc" in 1859. The new development will not result in any changes in management, staff or policies.

NEW HIGHS in dollar sales, pounds of product sold, and net profit are reported by **Canada Packers Ltd.** for the year ended March 29, 1950. Sales at $327,670,647 were some $12¾ million higher than in the previous high year, fiscal 1949. Tonnage sold — 1,699,000,000 lbs.—was 1 million lbs. higher than in the fiscal year 1945, the previous high. Net profit was $3,480,212 compared with $2,807,237 in fiscal 1949—the previous high for net profit.

However, if *periods,* not individual years, are compared, and if profits are expressed in terms of a common measure, then a surprising uniformity in net profits is revealed: during the pre-war period (1928 - 1939), net profit per 100 lbs. was 16.8 cents. In the war period (1940 -'45) the net profit per 100 lbs. was 17.8 cents, and in postwar period (1946 -'50), the net profit per 100 lbs. was 16.3 cents.

NET profit for the year ended June 30, 1950 is shown as $1,348,350 in the annual report of the **National Steel Car Corp. Ltd.** Net profits for the previous year were higher at $2,067,001. Net current assets had increased by some $240,000. Income and excess profits taxes took less this year than last: $879,700 compared with $1,304,400. Orders on hand were expected to keep the company employed until the end of this calendar year.

NET earnings of **Abitibi Power & Paper Co. Ltd.** and subsidiaries for the six months ended June 30, 1950 are shown as $6,065,138. This compares with $4,520,770 for the same period in 1949.

During the six months, the company purchased for cancellation a further 150,557 of the $1.50 preferred shares at a cost of $3,658,207. Dividends declared on common shares since January 1, 1950 have been at the rate of $2 per annum as compared with a rate of $1 per annum during 1949.

CASH income of **Canadian farmers** from the sale of farm products during the first six months of this year —excluding Newfoundland—was estimated at $870,516,000, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was 18.6 per cent below the half-year estimate of $1,069,405,000 in 1949.

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The paper. Canada provides 3 of every 5 pages in the world's newspapers. Paper is the currency of civilization, a weapon and a shield of democracy. Every Canadian benefits because Canada is the greatest paper exporter on earth.

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 255

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October 1950 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after WEDNESDAY, the FIRST day of NOVEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th September 1950. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
JAMES STEWART,
General Manager

Toronto, 8th September 1950.

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FROM ANY ANGLE — STYLE AND PERFORMANCE LEADER OF 1950